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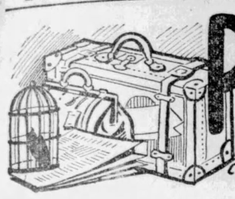

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"And how is Rajah?"

"Ugly as ever."

"Are you going to take him with you?"

"Wherever I go. Looks silly, doesn't it, for a man of my size to tote around a parrot-cage? But I don't care what people think. Life is too short. It's what you think of yourself that really counts."

"That is one of the rules I have laid down for myself. If only we all might go through life with that idea! There wouldn't be any gossip or scandal, then."

Some day I am going to tell you why I have lived over here all these years."

"I shouldn't; not if it hurts you."

On the contrary, there's a kind of happiness in unburdening one's conscience. I called that day in Rangoon for the express purpose of telling you everything, but I couldn't in the presence of a third person."

"I do not demand it."

"But it's a duty I owe to myself, he insisted.

gravely. "Besides, it is not impossible that you may hear the tale from other lips; and I rather prefer tell it myself."

"But always remember that I haven't asked you."

"Are you afraid to hear it?"

"No. What I am trying to convince you with is the fact that I trust you, and that I give you my friendship without reservations."

He laid his hand on hers, strongly. "God bless you for that!"

She liked him because there was lacking in his words and tones that element of flattery so distasteful to her. Men generally entertain the fallacy that a woman demands homage, first to her physical appearance, next to her taste in gowns, and finally to her intellect, when in the majority of cases it is the other way around. Elsa knew that she was beautiful, but it no longer interested her to hear men state the fact, knowing as she did that it was simply to win her good will.

"Would you like to sit next to me at the table?"

"May I?" eagerly.

"I'll have Martha change her chair for yours. Do you speak Italian?"

"Enough for ordinary conversation. It is a long time since I have spoken the tongue."

"Then, let us talk it as much as possible at the table, if only to annoy those around us."

He laughed.

"I was educated in Rome," she added.

"Are you religious?"

Elsa shrugged. "At present I don't know just what my religion is. Scandalous, isn't it? But for many weeks a thousand gods have beset me. I've got to get back to civilization in order to readjust my views. At luncheon, then. I am beginning to feel snoozy."

Craig had been eyeing the two, evilly. Set the wind in that direction? An idea found soil in his mind, and grew. He would put a kink, as he vulgarly expressed it, into that affair. He himself wasn't good enough for her. The little cat should see. Warrington's ultimatum of the night before burned and rankled, and a man of Craig's caliber never accepted the inevitable without meditating revenge, revenge of a roundabout character, such as would insure his physical safety. The man could not play fair; there was nothing either in his heart or in his mind upon which square play could find foothold. There was nothing loyal or generous or worthy in the man. There is something admirable in a great rascal; but a sordid one is a pitiful thing. Craig entered the smoke-room and ordered a peg. At luncheon he saw them sitting together, and he smothered a grin. Couldn't play cards, or engineer a pool, eh? All right. There were other amusements.

That afternoon Martha chanced to sit down in a vacant chair, just out of range of the cricketers. She lolled back and idly watched the batsmen. And then she heard voices.

"She is Elsa Chetwood. I remember seeing her pictures. She is a society girl, very wealthy, but something of a snob."

Martha's ears tingled. A snob, indeed, because she minded principally her own affairs!

"They think because they belong to the exclusive sets they can break as many laws of convention as they please. Well, they can't. There's always some scandal in the papers about them. There was some rumor of her being engaged to the Duke of What's-his-name, but it fell through because she wouldn't settle a fortune on him. Only sensible thing she ever did, probably."

"And did you notice who sat next to her at luncheon?"

"A gentleman with a past, Mr. Craig tells me."

"I dare say Miss Chetwood has a past, too, if one but knew. To travel alone like this!"

Busybodies! Martha arose indignantly and returned to the other side of the deck. Meddlers! What did they know? To peck like daws at one so far above them, so divinely far above them! Her natural impulse had been to turn upon them and give them the tongue-lashing they deserved. But she had lived too long with Elsa not to have learned self-repression, and that the victory is always with those who stoop not to answer. Nevertheless, she was alarmed. Elsa must be warned.

All Elsa said was: "My dear Martha, in a few days they and their tittle-tattle will pass out of my existence, admitting that they have ever entered it. I repeat, my life is all my own, and that I am concerned only with those whom I wish to retain as my friends. Gossip is the shibboleth of the mediocre, and, thank heaven, I am not mediocre."

While dressing for dinner Elsa discovered a note on the floor of her cabin. The writing was unfamiliar. She opened it and sought first the signature. Slowly her cheeks reddened, and her lips twisted in disdain. She did not read the note, but the natural keenness of her eye caught the name of Warrington. She tore the letter into scraps which she tossed out the port-hole. What a vile thing the man was! He had the effrontery to sign his name. He must be punished.

It was as late as ten o'clock when she and Warrington went up to the bow and gazed down the cutwater. Never had she seen anything so weirdly beautiful as the ribbons of phosphorescence which fell away on each side, luminously blue and flaked with dancing starlike particles, through which, ever and anon, flying-fish, dripping with the fire, spun outward like tongues of flame.

"Beautiful, beautiful! This is the one spot on the ship. And in all my travels I have never seen this before. All silence and darkness in front of us, and beneath, that wonderful fire. Thanks for bringing me here. I should not have known what I was missing."

"Often, when I was stoking, during an hour or so of relief, I used to steal up here and look down at the mystery, for it will ever be a mystery to me. And I found comfort."

"Are you religious, too?"

"In one thing, that God demands that every man shall have faith in himself."

How deep his voice was as compared to Arthur's! Arthur. Elsa frowned at the rippling magic. Why was she invariably comparing the two men? What significance did it have upon the future, since, at the present moment, it was not understandable?

"There is a man on board by the name of Craig," she said. "I advise you to beware of him."

"Who introduced him to you?" The anger in his voice was very agreeable to her ears. "Who dared to?"

"No one. He introduced himself on the way up to Mandalay. In Rangoon I closed the acquaintance, such as it was, with the aid of a hat-pin."

"A hat-pin! What did he say to you?" roughly.

"Nothing that I care to repeat. . . . Stop! I am perfectly able to take care of myself. I do not need any valiant champion."

"He has spoken to you about me?"

"A letter. I saw only his name and yours. I tore it up and threw it overboard. Let us go back. Somehow, everything seems spoiled. I am sorry I spoke."

"I shall see that he does not bother you again," ominously.

They returned to the promenade deck in silence.

When Warrington found Craig, the man was helplessly intoxicated. He lay sprawled upon his mattress, and the kick administered did not stir him. Warrington looked at the sodden wretch moodily.

Craig's intoxication was fortunate for him; otherwise he would have been roughly handled; for there was black murder in the heart of the broken man standing above him. Warrington relaxed his clenched hands. This evil-breathing thing at his feet was the primal cause of it all, he and a man's damnable weakness. Of what use his new-found fortune? Better for him had he stayed in the jungle, better have died there, hugging his poor delusion. Oh, abysmal fool that he had been!

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

WATER HOLLAND'S DEFENSE

Dutch Engineers Keep on Operations in Flanders.

Dutch engineers, and, in fact, all alive people in Holland, eagerly watch the news about flooding operations in Flanders, and their check to the German advance. Naturally, for the supreme defense of their own little country must be the "water line" through the heart of it, from the Zuyder Zee to the Scheldt, created by opening the sluices. As professional dwellers under sea level, the Dutch probably regard the Dixmude floodings as amateur efforts. No local harbor master among them will have a chance of being decorated, like him of Nieuport, for contriving water works against the enemy's fireworks. Holland has a department of state, with a cabinet minister at the head of it, for her "waterstaat," an untranslatable word which means, practically, the state of all waters from the field drain in the polders to the Rhine at winter level. They are all linked up in one scheme in an office at The Hague.

MAKING SMOKELESS POWDER

The Use of Guncotton Has Solved the Problem.

Ordinary powder produces smoke when fired because of the quantity of fine particles formed from the breaking up of the saltpeter and from some of the charcoal which is not completely burned. To get rid of smoke, so long a handicap in the use of guns, it was necessary to produce a substance that would explode without leaving any solid residue. This was accomplished by the use of guncotton or nitrocellulose, from which the most satisfactory smokeless powder is made. The substance is a chemical compound, not a mixture like gunpowder, and is made by treating cotton with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. When exploded it is all converted into gases. Burning is not necessary to cause an explosion, a mere shock or jar being sufficient. It is too violent an explosive to use in small arms or in cannon, but guncotton can be made into less forceful forms, suitable for use in guns, and most brands of smokeless power are made in this way.

BREED GUINEA PIGS FOR FOOD PURPOSES

That guinea pigs furnish a cheap and appetizing meat is one of the discoveries of German dietists forced by the necessities of food economy during the war. The Association of Physicians of Frankfurt-am-Main urges the breeding of these prolific animals for food purposes, and notes that it has already become a large industry.

DON'T SHOOT!

—Columbus Dispatch.

NO NATURAL BATTLE ORDER, SAID NAPOLEON, CHIEF OF WAR LORDS

THE advance of the German armies into France has started many well intentioned but not always well informed people speculating on what Napoleon and his miracle working methods might effect now, in this year, the centenary of his famous campaign of France. Could the present war produce a Napoleon? The answer may be found in his own words, that he was the child of the revolution. He was the product of his age, and his success came not from sheer pre-eminence or genius, but from a combination of personal qualifications with the march of events. And so, placing his genius at the highest, it does not follow that he could give us today an equivalent for Marengo and Austerlitz.

Napoleon showed scant courtesy to eminent persons. In fact, there is only one individual, alive or dead, in presence of whom we can catch him hat in hand, the pupil in the presence of the master; that individual was De Gribeauval. Not many people have heard of De Gribeauval. Even Prof. Delbrueck, arbiter of military history and Weltpolitik at the University of Berlin, in a comparison of Frederick with Napoleon, takes little or no notice of De Gribeauval and the wide range of facts associated with his name. Yet it may be said fairly that this is the point that most needs emphasis in any attempt to analyze the distinctive features of the generalship of Napoleon.

The firearms, used up to the middle of the seventeenth century did not play so important a part in field operations as is generally supposed. The lance and sword of the cavalryman, the pike of the footman, did far more real work than cannon, musket or pistol. Actions were fought at close range, were decided by shock, lasted but a short time, and were correspondingly murderous. Infantry—pikemen flanked by musketeers at the beginning of the seventeenth century—was thought of and generally used as a unit, though subdivision was by no means unknown.

De Gribeauval reformed the French artillery, gave it lightness, mobility, range and destructive power. He thus altered the existing adjustment of the three arms. From about 1700 the bayonet and improving musket had given the infantry a hardwon superiority over cavalry. Now artillery also asserted its superiority under the right conditions, and an army composed of the three arms might be likened to an orchestra of which the woods and strings are sufficiently supported by the brass, thus enabling its conductor to interpret the whole range of musical composition. So now a general might venture with well balanced horse, foot and guns a range of military operations hitherto unattempted.

Tactically, De Gribeauval and his followers, like Du Tell, under whom Napoleon studied at Auxonne, taught that by the concentration of mobile and powerful four and eight pounders, together with suitably disposed supporting troops, on a selected point of the enemy's line, a breach might be made and victory thus obtained. This was incidentally an artillerist's conception of tactics.

Instead, therefore, of opposing line with line and of deploying on ground suited to this purpose the whole effort was to hold the enemy by any convenient disposition, and on any ground whether or not suited to deployment, so as to concentrate the greatest offensive effort on a comparatively small section of his defense. So far did Napoleon follow this precept that he declared to Montholon at St. Helena, "In modern warfare there is no natural order of battle." It was an utterance calculated to make Frederick turn in his grave!

Napoleon's tactical panacea, the concentration of superior masses at a given point and breaking through his opponent, was never the equal of Frederick's great enfilading maneuver. At Austerlitz it was brilliantly successful, but often enough it failed, and results had to be got by some other means.

The strategic maneuver of Napoleon was far more akin to the conceptions of Von Moltke than to those of Frederick. The disposition of troops in France and Italy for a strategic purpose; the rapid march to Milan; the fanlike spread of the French divisions to cover all roads whereby Melas could get back to his line of communications; the occupation of the Stradella pass, easy of defense, but with no ground really suited to the deployment of an army; all of these were features that belonged to an era of greatly increasing power in firearms, of the fractioning of armies into self-sustaining parts. For these reasons the strategic advantage which Napoleon obtained by the rapidity of his concentration, by his preliminary maneuver and by his getting on ground of negative tactical value was decisive, and a tactical setback was not at all likely to prove serious with the strategic situation of the armies such as it was.

Napoleon was an artillery officer by training, an expert in ballistics. It is natural enough that a new conception of war based largely on the increased efficiency of his own arm should have appealed to him. And if we were to trace the development of his methods we should find that, as he himself declared, he knew all he ever learned before he became a general in chief.

"Fighting 60 battles taught me nothing," he declared; and this became painfully evident in his later years.

York van Wartenburg—who is not, however, a weighty authority — declares that in his last campaigns Napoleon grew careless of tactical considerations and put his whole faith in strategy and mass. The emperor himself said, "The impact of an army like the total of mechanical coefficients, is equal to the mass multiplied by the velocity."

Rise of Krupps to Fame

Chicago Herald.

From a little blacksmith's shop founded at Essen in 1812 the mighty firm of Kupps, the makers of German guns, has grown into the largest armament concern in the world. Friedrich Krupp originated the smithy, and for 14 years struggled against poverty. He died a poor man, and on his deathbed confided the secrets he had discovered to his son Alfred. It was more than 20 years before Alfred Krupp gained recognition, but after obtaining fame through exhibiting a 45-ton cast ingot of steel at the Crystal Palace exhibition in 1851 he never looked back. When he died in 1887 60,000 people followed him to the grave. Today Krupp's works cover 1,000 acres. Even before the war rush the firm employed 60,000 men at the main works at Essen and thousands of others at their collieries, shipbuilding yards and private testing grounds. It is estimated that more than 300,000 people depend on Krupps for their livelihood.

At the works 40,000 cannon are turned every year.

Work at Krupps' is conducted in great secrecy, each worker is forbidden to enter any office or workshop not connected with his own department. He has a passport for his special job, and must take no interest in any other. Hundreds of watchmen guard the secrets of the Krupps' works day and night, and the grounds are a mass of electric traps which immediately signal the appearance of an intruder.

BRAND WHITLOCK SAYS GERMANS AID IN BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—Brand Whitlock, the American minister in Brussels, and Henry W. Diederich, the American consul general in Antwerp, who were sources from whom the Associated Press correspondent sought information as to the progress of relief work, both declared that the German authorities are co-operating so far as possible in the service which outsiders are trying to render to the distressed Belgians.

Mr. Whitlock, fresh and alert, notwithstanding the strain of the last few months, is still actively interested in the work of the American relief committee. Discussing its importance, he said:

"There are places where the cessation of our work for a week would mean starvation. I believe that its cessation for three weeks would mean hunger throughout Belgium. A German officer said to me yesterday that to stop it for a day would mean suffering in some localities."

The committee is now so systematically established, that its headquarters occupy no less than than 22 rooms, which, like the offices of an American skyscraper, are lettered at the door with the names of the various departments.

Magic in Word American.

Throughout Brussels there is such magic in the word "American" that even the cabmen no longer pester Americans for tips. Hand him the exact fare; if he knows you are American, he will smile and say "Thank you," and appear to be sufficiently rewarded with the honor of having an American for his fare. It is a trifling thing, but in strange contrast to the ante-bellum days when a Brussels cabman looked to Americans for big tips, and was never satisfied, however big the tip might be.

Although there is much bitter want in all Belgium, Brussels, to one who knew the city well before the war, looks—apart from the German uniforms in the streets—much as in normal times. Striking, however, is the number of beggars, mainly old women and very young children, and the swarm of vendors, chiefly of postcards. At night there is the same ceaseless promenading through the main streets that has always formed such a picturesque part of life in the Belgian capital, but at 11 o'clock most of the street lights are extinguished and the bars and cafes are closed.

This early closing, and the fact that only beer and light wines are permitted to be sold, are the chief outward evidences of the strict German rules of the conquered city. These conditions, however, are more apparent than real.

The German soldiers are good patrons of the shops, paying for their purchases in cash, but the buying power of the people is steadily—and rapidly—growing less. Industry, except in some of the coal and iron mines along the Meuse between Liege and Huys, is prostrate. The better class people remaining are living on their incomes or savings; the poorer on charity. In the Bon Marche, for instance, one of the largest of the Brussels stores, there appear to be only about a third as many clerks as before the war, and the same is true of other establishments. A large lace factory visited by the correspondent was quite idle.

No More Visitors.

"There are no more Americans, no more English, no more Spaniards, visiting us," said the young woman in charge. "The girls who worked here are in the fields."

In Antwerp conditions are far worse. Business is prostrate and actual want increasing. Along the miles of wharves of the city's splendid harbor the idle ships lie rusting at their moorings. Millions of feet of lumber are stacked in the deserted yards, and where ordinarily a swarm of workmen load and unload the busy ships, a solitary watchman makes his deserted rounds.

The city is overrun with beggars and vendors. The shops are empty. Scattered about the city are wrecked and burned buildings, showing where German shells fell during the bombardment of the city.

Poor Old Arkansaw!

Arkansas Democrat.

He gets up at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, buttons his Chicago suspenders to Detroit overalls; washs his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan; sits down to a Grand Rapids table; eats Chicago meat and Tennessee flour, cooked with Kansas lard on a St. Louis stove; puts a New York bridle on a Kentucky mule fed with Iowa corn; ploughs a farm covered by an Ohio mortgage, with a Chattanooga plow; when bedtime comes he reads a chapter from a Bible printed in Boston, says a prayer written in Jerusalem, crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey, only to be kept awake by an Arkansas dog—the only home product on his place.

WILSON'S NOTES SHOW SEA CRISIS IS NEAR

NOTE TO GERMANY

1. The government of the United States calls attention "to the very serious possibilities" of the course of action contemplated by the Berlin decree.

2. It views these possibilities "with grave concern" and urges before action is taken the consideration "of the critical situation in respect of the relation between this country and Germany" which might arise through the destruction of "any merchant vessel of the United States" or "death of American citizens."

3. The sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, "which this government does not understand to be proposed" by the Berlin decree.

4. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and contraband character of its cargo would be "an act so unprecedented in naval warfare" that the American government "is reluctant to believe that the imperial government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible."

5. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion.

6. The United States is not open to criticism for unneutral action, charged by Germany against other neutrals and involving embargoes which the latter have imposed upon goods desired by Germany.

7. The United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures taken by other belligerents in the restraint of neutral trade, among these measures being Great Britain's declaration closing the North sea and British seizure of goods alleged to be contraband.

8. The United States in such matters will hold belligerent governments responsible for violation of accepted principles of international law.

9. An attack on an American vessel or the destruction of American life on the high seas would be viewed by the United States "as an indefensible violation of neutral rights."

10. In such "a deplorable situation" the United States would hold the German government "to a strict accountability" and itself take steps to safeguard American lives and property.

11. That no misunderstanding may arise and no circumstance occur which might even cloud the intercourse of the two governments, the United States expressed the "confident hope and expectation" that Germany will give assurances not to molest American merchantmen, except by visit and search, even though traversing the "war zone" prescribed in the Berlin decree.

NOTE TO ENGLAND

In the note to Great Britain, the United States, while not denying the right of a belligerent under certain circumstances to use a neutral flag for the purpose of deception, points out:

1. The serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

2. That the occasional deceptive use of a flag "is a very different thing" from "an explicit sanction" by a belligerent government.

3. That such a policy jeopardizes neutral vessels.

4. That the United States would view with "anxious solicitude" any general use of the American flag by British vessels traversing waters covered by the German "war zone" decree.

5. That the United States trusts that Great Britain will restrain vessels of British nationality from the deceptive use of the American flag, and believes that any failure to do so might impose upon the British government "a measure of responsibility" for any American ships or lives lost.

6. That the United States feels "grave concern" in regard to the safety of American ships and lives in the German "war zone."

Abe Martin

Some self-made men don't have t' mention it.

"Ther's allus some feature o' housekeepin' in which th' wife is deficient. It may be feedin' stock, curryin' horses, carryin' ashes or makin' bakin'powder biscuits, but it's a pleasure t' have 'em around," said Tilford Moots this mornin'.

The RETURN of TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER X.

Through the Valley of the Shadow.

As Tarzan walked down the wild canon beneath the brilliant African moon the call of the jungle was strong upon him. The soliture and the savage freedom filled his heart with life and buoyancy. Again he was Tarzan of the Apes—every sense alert against the chance of surprise by some jungle enemy—yet treading lightly and with head erect in proud consciousness of his might.

The nocturnal sounds of the mountains were new to him, yet they fell upon his ears like the soft voice of a half-forgotten love. Many he intuitively sensed—ah, there was one that was familiar indeed; the distant coughing of Sheeta, the leopard, but there was a strange note in the final wail which made him doubt. It was a panther he heard.

Presently a new sound—a soft, stealthy sound—obtruded itself among the others. No human ears other than the ape-man's would have detected it. At first he did not translate it, but finally he realized that it came from the bare feet of a number of human beings. They were behind him, and they were coming rapidly toward him quietly. He was being stalked.

In a flash he knew why he had been left in that little valley by Gernois; but there had been a hitch in the arrangements—the men had come too late. Closer and closer came the footsteps. Tarzan halted and faced them, his rifle ready in his hand. Now he caught a fleeting glimpse of a white burnoose. He called aloud in French, asking what they would of him. His reply was the flash of a long gun, and with the sound of the shot Tarzan of the Apes plunged farward upon his face.

The Arabs did not rush out immediately; instead, they waited to be sure that their victim did not rise. Then they came rapidly from their concealment, and bent over him. It was soon apparent that he was not dead. One of the men put the muzzle of his gun to the back of Tarzan's head to finish him, but another waved him aside. "If we bring him alive the reward is to be greater," explained the latter.

So they bound his hands and feet, and, picking him up, placed him on the shoulders of four of their number. Then the march was resumed toward the desert. When they had come out of the mountains they turned toward the south, and about daylight came to the spot where their horses stood in care of two of their number.

From here on their progress was more rapid. Tarzan, who had regained consciousness, was tied to a spare horse, which they evidently had brought for the purpose. His wound was but a slight scratch, which had furrowed the flesh across the temple. It had stopped bleeding, but the dried and clotted blood smeared his face and clothing. He had said no word since he had fallen into the hands of these Arabs, nor had they addressed him other than to issue a few brief commands to him when the horses had been reached.

For six hours they rode, rapidly across the burning desert, avoiding the oases near which their way led. About noon they came to douar of about twenty huts. Here they halted, and as one of the Arabs was releasing the alfa-grass ropes which bound him to his mount they were surrounded by a mob of men, women, and children. Many of the tribe, and more especially the women, appeared to take delight in heaping insults upon the prisoner, and some had even gone so far as to throw stones at him and strike him with sticks when an old sheik appeared and drove them away.

"Ali-ben-Ahmend tells me," he said, "that this man sat alone in the mountains and slew el adrea. What the business of the stranger who sent us after him may be I know not, and what he may do with this man when we turn him over to him I care not; but the prisoner is a brave man, and while he is in our hands he shall be treated with the respect that be due one who hunts the lord with the lord with the large head alone and by night—and slays him."

Tarzan had heard of the respect in which Arabs held a lion killer, and he was not sorry that chance had played into his hands thus favorably to relieve him of the petty tortures of the tribe. Shortly after this he was taken to a goatskin tent upon the upper side of the douar. There he was fed, and then, securely bound, was left lying on a piece of native carpet alone in the tent.

He could see a guard sitting before the door of his frail prison, but when he attempted to force the stout bonds that held him he realized that any extra precaution on the part of his captors was quite unnecessary—not even his giant muscle could part those numerous strande.

Just before dusk several men approached the tent where he lay, and entered it. All were in Arab dress, but presently one of the number advanced to Tarzan's side, and as he let the folds of cloth that had hidden the lower half of his face fall away the ape-man saw the malevolent features of Nicholas Rokoff. There was a nasty smile on the bearded lips.

"Ah, Monsieur Tarzan," he said, "this is indeed a pleasure. But why do you not arise and greet your guest?" Then, with an ugly oath: "Get up, you dog!" and drawing back his booted foot he kicked Tarzan heavily in the side. "And here is another, and another, and another," he continued, as he kicked Tarzan about the face and side. "One for each of the injuries you have done me."

The ape-man made no reply—he did not even deign to look upon the Russian again after the first glance of recognition. Finally the sheik, who

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

TAKE THIS MAN'S ADVICE

TRY THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

It always gives me pleasure to recommend anything that is right, and so I feel it my duty to herald the praises of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

For years I was troubled with kidney disease and it was so intense that I was bedridden for days at a time. I gave up all hope and doctors for miles around gave me no help. Incidentally I tried several patent remedies and at last tried Swamp-Root. From the first it gave me relief and it was no time before I was able to be up and around and now I am perfectly well and able to work as I used to before my terrible sickness.

So now let me thank you for your wonderful discovery and take this opportunity to recommend it to all who suffer from kidney troubles.

Yours very truly,
WALTER SHIVER,
Hope, Ark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th of March, 1912.
A. V. Ware, Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

had been standing a mute and frowning witness of the cowardly attack, intervened.

"Stop!" he commanded. "Kill him if you will, but I will see no brave man subjected to such indignities in my presence. I have half a mind to turn him loose, that I may see how long you would kick him then."

This threat put a sudden end to Rokoff's brutality, for he had no craving to see Tarzan loosed from his bonds while he was within reach of those powerful hands.

"Very well," he replied to the Arab. "I shall kill him presently."

"Not within the precincts of my douar," returned the sheik. "When he leaves here he leaves alive. What you do with him in the desert is none of my concern but I shall not have the blood of a Frenchman on the hands of my tribe on account of another man's quarrel—they would send soldiers here and kill many of my people, and burn our tents and drive away our flocks."

"Ah you say," growled Rokoff. "I'll take him out into the desert below the douar, and dispatch him."

"You will take him a day's ride from my country," said the sheik firmly, "and some of my children shall follow you to see that you do not disobey me—otherwise there may be two dead Frenchmen in the desert."

Rokoff shrugged. "Then I shall have to wait until the morrow—it is already dark."

"As you will," said the sheik. "But by an hour after dawn you must be gone from my douar. I have little liking for unbelievers, and none at all for a coward."

Rokoff would have made some kind of retort, but he checked himself, for he realized that it would require but little excuse for the old man to turn upon him. Together they left the tent. At the door Rokoff could not resist the temptation to turn and fling a parting taunt at Tarzan.

"Sleep well, monsieur," he said, "and do not forget to pray well, for when you die tomorrow it will be in such agony that you will be unable to pray for blaspheming."

No one had bothered to bring Tarzan either food or water since noon, and consequently he suffered considerably from thirst. He wondered if it would be worth while to ask his guard for water, but after making two or three requests without receiving any response, he decided that it would not.

Far up in the mountains he heard a lion roar. How much safer one was, he soliloquized, in the haunts of wild beasts than in the haunts of men. Never in all his jungle life had he been more relentlessly tracked down than in the past few months of his experience among civilized men. Never had he been any nearer death.

Again the lion roared. Tarzan felt the old, wild impulse to reply with the challenge of his kind. His kind? He had almost forgotten that he was a man and not an ape. He tugged at his bonds, God, if he could but get them near those strong teeth of his. He felt a wild wave of madness sweep over him as his efforts to regain his liberty met with failure.

Numa was roaring almost continually now. It was quite evident that he was coming down into the desert to hunt. It was the roar of a hungry lion. Tarzan envied him, for he was free. No one would tie him with ropes and slaughter him like a sheep. It was that which galled the ape-man. He did not fear to die, no, it was the humiliation of defeat before death, without even a chance to battle for his life.

It must be near midnight, thought Tarzan. He had several hours to live. Possibly he would yet find a way to take Rokoff with him on the long journey. He could hear the savage lord of the desert quite close by now. Possibly he sought his meat from among the penned animals within the douar.

For a long time silence reigned, then Tarzan's trained ears caught the sound of a stealthily moving body. It came from the side of the tent nearest the mountains—the back. Nearer and nearer it came. He waited, listening intently, for it to pass. For a time there was silence without, such a terrible silence that Tarzan was surprised that he did not hear the breathing of the animal he felt sure must be crouching close to the back wall of his tent.

There! It is moving again. Closer it creeps. Tarzan turns his head in the direction of the sound. The inside of the tent is black as ink. Slowly the back rises from the ground, forced up by the head and shoulders of a body that looks all black in the blackness. Beyond is a faint glimpse of the dimly moonlighted desert.

A grim smile plays about Tarzan's lips. At least Rokof will be cheated. How mad he will be! And death will be more merciful than he could have hoped for at the hands of the Russian.

Now the back of the tent drops into place, and all is darkness again—whatever it is is inside the tent with him. He hears it creeping close to him—now it is beside him. He closes his eyes and waits for the might paw. Upon his upturned face falls the gentle touch of a soft hand groping in the dark, and then a girl's voice in a scarcely audible whisper pronounces his name.

"Yes, it is I," he whispers in reply. "But in the name of Heaven who are you?"

"The Ouled-Nail of Sidi Aissa," came the answer. While she spoke Tarzan could feel her working about his bonds. Occasionally the cold steel of a knife touched his flesh. A moment later he was free.

"Come!" she whispered.

On hands and knees he followed her out of the tent by the way she had come. She continued crawling thus flat to the ground until she reached a little patch of shrub. There she halted until he gained her side. For a moment he looked at her before he spoke.

"I cannot understand," he said at last. "Why are you here? How did you know that I was a prisoner in that tent? How does it happen that it is you who have saved me?"

She smiled. "I have come a long way tonight," she said, "and we have a long way to go before we shall be out of danger. Come; I shall tell you all about it as we go."

Together they rose and set off across the desert in the direction of the mountains.

"I was not quite sure that I should ever reach you," she said at last. "El adrea is abroad tonight, and after I left the horses I think he winded me and was following—I was terribly frightened."

"What a brave girl," he said. "And you ran all that risk for a stranger—an alien—an unbeliever!"

She drew herself very proudly.

"I am the daughter of the Sheik Kadour-ben-Saden," she answered. "I should be no fit daughter of his if I would not risk my life to save that of the man who saved mine while he yet thought that I was but a common Ouled-Nail."

"Nevertheless," he insisted, "you are a very brave girl. But how did you know that I was a prisoner back there?"

To Be Continued.

Specialists have discovered that anyone who is partially deaf can hear best when riding in a train. The rumbling of the heavy wheels on the track causes the drum of the ear to vibrate, and in this way excites the capacity to hear.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to know what methods would be best in growing, apple, plum, cherry trees and grapes on old clay soil.—M., Worthington, W. Va.

Apply gasoline to skunk skins to deodorize them and wash off in 10 minutes.—S., Sidney, Ohio.

To Cure Piles.

Requiring pigs to climb steep stairs or the use of a too laxative food will cause piles on them. Change their feed and quarters and steep a handful of yarrow in water to make a strong liquid. Give the pig one-half teacup of this liquid in the feed morning and night and bathe the affected parts with the same.—B., Utica, Pa.

One of my pigs was cured of piles by becoming covered with clay in a wallow.—H., Center Village, N. Y.

Don't Worry Bees.

One of the fundamental principles of safe bee management the beginner has generally to acquire through painful experience is to do nothing at times. To open hives more than necessary on a cool day is most harmful. The brood temperature being 90 degrees, unless the outdoor air is 70 or above, combs can hardly be exposed for a minute without injury.

To open a colony in freezing weather is to seal its doom. If feeding is necessary at such a time, it should be given through a small opening in a subcover that was put on in time to be waxed by the bees. When bees are finding honey it stops their work to use smoke at the entrance. A good part of the bees are then in the field, and a good smoking over the frames is all that will be needed.

Immediately after a rain, and when the bees are not flying freely, smoke may be used both at the entrance and over the frames. Do not tamper with colonies at any time without some object in view. Mere manipulation never added to the profits of an apiary.

Lamp Post for Farm.

A lamp post is a desirable addition to any farm equipment. Where electricity is available, farmers have been quick to see the value of an incandescent light or two advantageously placed about the farm yard. There are comparatively few farms, however, where this luxury can be enjoyed. Instead, an ordinary, old-fashioned lamp post will do just as well. Discarded lamp hoods may often be picked up for nothing in towns or villages which have installed electricity. If not, any hardware dealer can furnish them at little cost.

A lamp post on the farm will pay for itself not only in the convenience which it offers, but in what it may save in the way of accidents. It offers a grateful light to the friend or stranger who drives into the yard after dark, and it lights the way to the well or the barn, where a false step might mean a fall or a broken bone.

THE FARMSTEAD

LIVE STOCK

Treating for Thrush.

Thrush in horses' feet is frequently caused by standing in filth. This changes the texture of the hoof and infection follows. Continuous standing on very dry floors may also cause this trouble, while in some cases it is apparently caused by a contraction of the hoof.

When the horse is shod with high heel and toe calks or the wall of the hoof is allowed to grow very long and the horse stands on hard floor so that there is no pressure on the frog of the foot, the condition of the frog is impaired and it becomes subject to infection and disease. Cases of thrush need a dry, clean stall.

Trim the hoof properly, remove the diseased parts and apply a strong disinfectant over the sole of the foot. Any of the coal tar disinfectants may be used full strength. Pure carbolic acid may be used, care being taken that it does not run down the heel and burn the skin.

After the first strong disinfectant, calomel should be dusted over the diseased surface and some thick clay applied to the entire sole.

Silage for Sheep.

Good corn silage is excellent succulence for sheep, and they relish it greatly. It is of great value to the young as well as to the older sheep, and where roots can not be grown for winter feeding it takes their place nicely. It tends to keep the animal's digestive system in good working condition and at the same time furnishes an important part of the daily ration. Experiments have shown that sheep supplied with some silage during the winter months shear heavier fleece than those which are not given the succulence.

Fed to breeding ewes after lambing time, silage tends to stimulate the milk flow and so is fed at that season by many successful flockmasters. For fattening sheep, silage fed in connection with grain, hay or other roughage is very valuable.

Of course, all good things may be overdone. No one should ever think that silage can safely form the larger proportion of the sheep ration. For example—by feeding pregnant ewes too heavily on silage, much, or all, of the lamb crop may be lost. Silage should always be fed with moderation and every precaution should be taken to prevent the feeding of any which is frozen or moldy. Many sheep have been killed by feeding them on frozen and molded silage.

Grinding Corn for Stock.

There is a notion prevalent among some stockmen that grinding corn increases its digestibility. While in some cases the returns from grinding corn for the farm stock will more than repay the extra time and money expended in having it ground, there are more times when it does not pay than when it does. With horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, it may pay to grind the other cereals, but it seldom pays to grind corn except that which is intended for the feeding during the last period of fattening.

Corn seems to be relished more on the cob than in the grain. This is true of animals just as well as humans. There seems to be a light oil (volatile oil) on the corn or cob and the presence of this oil makes the corn more palatable, if the animal be allowed to take it directly from the cob. Corn is a starchy food, and we know that the action of the saliva upon starch is to change a part of it to maltose. Chew up a handful of wheat; keep this in your mouth for some time, and it will soon get so it tastes sweet. This is because of the action of the saliva upon the starch, turning it to maltose, which is sweet Now, when animals are fed upon ground grain, it is always noticeable that they bolt the food more or less. Most animals will chew quite thoroughly corn fed on the cob or shelled, but when this is ground, much of it is swallowed without chewing. Much of it is simply choked down without being mixed with the saliva, and, hence, the animal does not get the full benefit of the food contained in the corn. Whole corn can be seen in the dung, while ground corn cannot, and so we do not notice the loss.

The above is the theory of the problem. Sometimes in farm practices facts do not bear out theory, but they do in this case. It has been found by actual trial that when steers or hogs in the first part of their fattening period were fed both ground corn and corn on the cob, the gains from the latter were fully as good as those from the former, and the expense of grinding was eliminated. When one is feeding a large number of animals, this point is worth quite a little, for the expense of grinding often runs up when a great quantity is ground at different times.

There is a time in the fattening period when it does pay to grind corn. When the animal is first put upon corn, he is hungry and will consume a large amount of the grain, but, as flesh is put on, the animal loses his appetite and will not eat nearly so much. Then is the time when we want him to put on all the flesh he will for the feed consumed. Corn should be ground for this last period. The steer will not eat so much, eats slower, and so, in order to keep up the gains, the corn is ground. Flesh is always put on more slowly as the animal nears the finish demanded for market.

THE GARDEN

Kale or Borecole.

There are a large number of forms of kale, closely related to the cabbage and kohlrabi, being used as a boiling green or as a substitute for cabbage during fall, winter and early spring. We grow the dwarf green curled Scotch, or, as it is known in some localities, German green or sprouts—a variety that does not form a head, but has thick leaf stems and curly leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length.

This variety is very hardy in well-drained soil, and, like the savoys, is improved by moderate frost. From their dwarf habit the plants are liable to be covered with snow during the winter, but even without this protection it is rarely, if ever, injured by frost.

I prefer to bank the roots with earth at the beginning of winter, and when extreme cold weather sets in the plants are covered lightly with hay or straw. Winter kale treated like this produces young shoots in the spring that make delicious greens.

Kale is easily grown from seeds started as is cabbage, by planting in a hotbed or cold frame and transplanted to the open in a rich, deep soil in trenches two feet deep and liberally manured, at a distance of 30x19 inches. Some kale growers sow the seeds where the plants are to mature, and thin them to stand 8 to 15 inches apart, according to variety. The crop is planted during March, also in July and August.

Stable manures are most valuable for kale, but high-grade fertilizers are also employed to advantage. The crop is cultivated similar to cabbage. When used, the crown or center of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves. The crop is shipped to the market in light, ventilated barrels or in hampers. —S. H. Gurekel, in Farm and Home.

Pruning Tomatoes.

Where tomatoes are grown on a large scale it would not be profitable to prune the vines but in the home garden we have found it advisable, especially where size and quality of fruit are more desirable than quantity. The pruning has a tendency to hasten the maturity of the fruit that is set by sending the nourishment into the fruit branches instead of it going to make increased stalk growth. Pruning combined with proper fertilization of the soil, we have found to give earlier and much larger tomatoes. We believe experiments have shown that the total yield of fruit is not quite as great where the vines are pruned as where they are left unpruned but staked. Of course vines that are pruned should be staked to hold them up. All tomatoes grown in home garden should be staked, as the vines are held up from the ground making the fruit easier to gather and keeping it off the ground, thus in a measure preventing rot.

In pruning tomato vines, usually the central shoot of the young plant is allowed to grow from the axils of the leaves and even from the fruit clusters in some instances are kept pinched off. These shoots should be removed as soon as they appear and when very small so as not to disturb the growing forces of the plant. We have found about the best way to do the pruning is with the thumb and finger. Two or three shoots may be left as the grower desires. Some growers, when a certain number of fruit clusters have set, will pinch off the tip of the central stalk thus stopping further development and allowing all the growth to go to the fruit. This results in an increase in the size of the fruit.

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The coffee drinker who has suffered and then been completely relieved by changing from coffee to Postum knows something valuable. There's no doubt about it.

"I learned the truth about coffee in a peculiar way," says a California woman. "My husband who has, for years, been of a bilious temperament decided to leave off coffee and give Postum a trial, and as I did not want the trouble of making two beverages for meals I concluded to try Postum, too. The results have been that while my husband has been greatly benefited, I have myself received even greater benefit.

"When I began to drink Postum I was thin in flesh and very nervous. Now I actually weigh 16 pounds more than I did at that time and I am stronger physically and in my nerves, while husband is free from ill his ails.

"We have learned our little lesson about coffee and we know something about Postum, too, for we have used Postum now steadily for the last three years and we shall continue to do so.

"We have no more use for coffee —the drug drink. We prefer Postum and health."

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Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

THE DAIRY

Making Milk Records.

Feeding dairy cows for a seven-day or longer milking record gives to the dairy industry a sporting side which has big monetary possibilities. The value of the test is not so much in the extra amount of milk gained but in the added value attached to the cow, by virtue of her being able to make a record, the same as value is added to a race horse by winning a race in particularly fast time.

So, just as the racing game has interested men in the breeding and improvement of the thoroughbred, so have these dairy tests enthused men to develop greater milk-producing dairy cows. For many years long prices have been paid for winning horses in the sporting world; similarly, people are being found willing to pay high prices for dairy cows possessed of extraordinary milking records.

In fitting a cow for one of these tests care should be taken to have her in the best possible condition at the time of freshening, as her ability to make a record is largely determined before that time.

For at least two weeks before this time she should be fed on cooling, laxative food, such as bran, roots, oil cake, alfalfa, green feed and ensilage. These cooling foods are preventives against milk fever and garget.

When she has regained her normal condition after freshening start to increase her feed gradually, which should show a nutritive ratio of about one to four. Care must be taken not to overfeed her at the outset, as this would be fatal to the test.

In order to make a large record a cow necessarily must consume a lot of feed. To do this she must have a good appetite, which will depend a good deal upon the succulence and variety of her feed. Constant care must be taken to see that she consumes all she possibly can digest and assimilate, while at the same time not overfeeding.

A few safe rules are:

Always place the food before the cow in an appetizing manner and see that her manger is always sweet and clean.

Weigh every ounce of grain and roots fed, so that you may know exactly what you are doing.

Start milking and feed regularly to the minute. Always keep the cow looking for her feed.

Keep the cow as quiet as possible. Brush her immediately after milking. Between times do not molest her.

No hard and fast rules can be made as to the exact feed and quantities in which it shall be fed because it is impossible to find two cows exactly alike. Herein is where the work of an experienced dairyman will count in studying the individuality of his animal.

Corn for Cows.

Cows fed on corn alone will not give as much milk as when other grains and feeds are mixed with the corn to form a balanced ration. It is highly probable that a cow fed on ear corn and dry fodder would be reduced in her milk flow. If the roughage fed is rich in protein, then corn meal might safely be used as the sole concentrate in the ration, but it is seldom wise to make corn comprise more than half of the grain fed, even when a legume hay is given. Corn meal and wheat bran equal parts, clover hay and corn silage make a good ration for the cow in milk.

THE ORCHARD

Making Old Currant Bushes Bear.

Currants require a rich soil. They absorb the strength of the soil rapidly, and if examined carefully, the soil about an old currant bush is found to be very much lacking in properties that produce fruit.

Manure should be scattered thickly about the bushes in autumn or winter, and leaves of straw used as a mulch. Sawdust or fine coal ashes should be placed over the mulch in February, and allowed to remain. Weeds will not be in much evidence the following season on account of the sawdust or coal ashes, and these will help to retain the moisture and strength of the mulch and manure.

Should the manuring and mulching be neglected in autumn, then apply the entire treatment in February or March, and the currant bushes will yield a larger crop and finer fruit than has been gathered for years.

Making Tobacco Extract.

There is nothing better than nicotine for killing the soft-bodied insects, such as plant lice, which infest various plants. Nicotine, the native alkaloid of tobacco, is one of the most powerful and active poisons known, and is very poisonous to insects. A particular advantage of using nicotine is that it does not injure the most tender foliage, and that it may be combined with any of the ordinary spray mixtures commonly used.

There are several concentrated commercial extracts of tobacco on the market, which are diluted in varying degrees, depending upon the use to which they are put. There is no reason, however, why farmers or fruit growers cannot make their own tobacco extract.

Analyses of different tobacco made in Virginia show that the nicotine content varies widely. In stems and sweepings, it may run from .48 to .88 per cent, while the entire plant varies from 2.8 to 5.3 per cent, depending on the kind, color and manner of curing.

From 100 to 125 pounds of stems or 50 pounds of the dried tobacco plant should be placed in 100 gallons of water in an open vessel or in a lime-sulphur steam cooker. Soaking for 24 hours will give practically as good results as cooking with steam.

If steam is used, the solution should be brought to the boiling point, then the steam shut off and the barrel or kettle allowed to cool, after which the decoction is strained to free it of stems or leaves. Dilute with equal parts of water and it is ready to spray. This will give a spray with a strength of .05 to .06 per cent nicotine.

POULTRY

Cure for Turkey Blackhead.

This very serious disease of fowls is most aggravated and fatal with turkeys. It has driven many farmers out of turkey raising, until, in some sections, turkeys are no longer kept. It is most fatal to young turkeys, but may attack those of all ages.

The use of muriatic acid in the drinking water has been found very beneficial by Dr. C. H. Higgins of the Canadian department of agriculture.

Some apparently remarkable recoveries have followed the use of this acid. One teaspoonful to the quart of drinking water is advised, but for very sick birds, as much as three teaspoonfuls may be used for a few days.

The water should be placed in porcelain or glass vessels, and the turkeys kept confined so that they can get no other water to drink while under treatment. They must be given green food in addition to the grain ration while confined, and should be kept on dry, sanded floors.

Marking Chicks.

The hens of our farms should be so marked that the farmer can, when marketing old stock, be quite certain that he is not selling young stock. There are two general methods of marking chicks: First, by leg bands; second, by punching a hole through the web of the foot of newly hatched chicks. Numbered leg bands are, of course, necessary to the poultryman who operates trap-nests, but for the farmer who marks his chicks merely to determine their ages, the "web" method is the best and cheapest.

The chicks should be marked when very young, when but a day or two old.

The operation is best done by a regular poultry marker, which cuts a clean round hole in the web, but, lacking this instrument, good work can be done with a small belt punch or a nail.

Many farmers mark their chickens by cutting off a certain toe. This is an unnecessary cruelty, since as effective marking can be made by punching holes in the web. By cutting the holes between different toes any number of markings can be made.

Paint in the Poultry Yard.

All buildings and appliances on a poultry farm will be improved greatly, both in appearance and in serviceability by the addition of paint. One may buy ready mixed paints, or may purchase pigments and oil and mix them. All surfaces should be clean and dry before they are painted. Use a priming coat made of equal parts of paint and linseed oil and cover with one or more coats of paint, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the surface.

Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints and may be used either for exterior or interior surfaces. It can be made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gallons of water, covering the pail with a cloth or burlap, and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily.

A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) Slake one bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve two pounds of common salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc in two gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add two gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush.

Modern Methods.

The subject of open-front scratching sheds, open-front houses and curtain-front houses should command the thought and attention of every poultryman. It was discovered a few years ago that cattle kept in too tight or poorly ventilated barns were more prone to disease, especially tuberculosis, than cattle kept in barns more open or better ventilated. Likewise in the closed poultry houses that were built almost air-tight, colds, roup, and other diseases were found to attack fowls. It was also discovered that the more fresh air allowed in the poultry house the more healthy the flock. The outcome was open-front scratching sheds and later open-front houses with closed roosting apartments in the rear of the pen, or open-front houses with cloth curtains to keep out the snow and rain during storms and the cold during the night.

What to feed is another subject worthy of perusal. The old-time warm mash has been supplanted by a dry mash. Balanced rations are being substituted for helter skelter rations. A feed eliminating the mash and consisting of whole grain entirely, outside of meats and green foods, is a modern idea. Why isn't this acceptable? Is not the whole grain the natural food of birds and fowls in a wild state?

Engine Prices Reduced

The new price list of kerosene, gasoline and gas engines put out by Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., marks the lowest prices yet made for high standard engines. The new list quotes a 2 H.-P. engine at $34.95; a 4 H.-P. at $69.75; 6 H.-P. $97.75; 8 H.-P. $139.65; 12 H.-P. at $219.90, and other sizes up to 22 H.-P. proportionately low. These are factory prices, direct to the user, as that is the only way Witte is now selling.

ED. H. WITTE

Besides lowering prices, Witte's selling plan enables an engine-user to have the engine earn its own cost while it is being paid for. His kerosene engines have proven themselves especially desirable at his new prices.

Witte's big factory has had to be doubled in manufacturing capacity, to keep up with the heavy increase in orders, which come from every section of the country. An interesting fact that may not be generally known about Witte, is that his factory is the only one in America that has come down through the whole history of the gasoline engine business, under the management of the man who started it, with his first engine made with his own hands. In the past twenty-eight years WITTE engines have undergone every trial and stood every test that could be devised, whether with kerosene, gasoline, gas, distillate, naphtha, solar oil, toppings or other fuels of high or low grades. The largely increased sales of each succeeding year prove the high quality of WITTE engines, especially when it is considered that the increase is largely due to the orders that come from and through the users of these engines. As Witte's catalog shows, his engines are simple in construction and easily understood. The catalog itself is easy to read, and with the many pictures and drawings, make it easy to understand what is needed to make a good engine. The catalog also explains the 60 days' free trial sales plan, with the five-year guarantee. To get one of these catalogs—probably the finest one in the engine business—it is only necessary to write Witte at his factory address, 2618 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., asking for one to be sent free. (Adv.)

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Golden Summer Crookneck Squash.
Boli's Giant Thick Leaf Spinach.
Cress or Pepergrass. Needed on every table.
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EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER should send for our Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence. Many big values are offered. Sold direct to the Farmer saving you the Dealer's Profit.

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WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X 518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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We want every reader to test our superior "HARRIS SEEDS THAT RUSTLE." Send 10c now—before you forget—for this mammoth collection. We send you 20 separate packets finest varieties—one "Extra" each: **Beets, Chard, Cabbage, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Cress, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Turnip;** also packet each of flower poppies and nasturtiums. Also Children's Packet of 6 varieties of flower seeds. With this collection we will send you absolutely free our big 1915 catalog and coupon for 10c free seeds. Write today.

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Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 556 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

Strawberry PLANTS FREE To introduce our *Pedigreed Everbearing* strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. PEDIGREED NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Pear, Cherry, Strawberry, etc.—Catalog Free. TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 40, Cleveland, Tenn.

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PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 85c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 75c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 25c; Turnip, 7 splendids, worth 20c; Onion, 6 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.60.

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MEXICO AGAIN SEAT OF TROUBLE

Washington Probably Will Have to Put Curb on Carranza.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The expulsion of Jose Caro, Spanish minister to Mexico, by Gen. Carranza, has brought about the most serious phase of the Mexican situation which has occurred since the withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz.

Spanish Appeal Unconfirmed.

No confirmation has been received of the reported appeal of the Spanish government to the European powers to intervene in Mexico. It was declared by an official of the state department that no such representations had been made by the Spanish government to any of the European powers, so far as this country is aware, and that in view of the European war it is not likely such a request would be granted.

European powers would be unwilling to intervene in Mexico until the end of the present European war, it was said, if willing at all.

In the last few years, whenever the lives or property of Spanish subjects in Mexico have been in jeopardy, the Spanish government has usually asked the United States to use its influence to obtain redress, and it is expected that it will follow this procedure in the present case.

Execution of Spaniards by Carranza agents caused the United States to inform Carranza some time ago that if matters went on as they were going he would be held personally responsible by the Washington government. Previous to that the American consul at Vera Cruz, W. H. Canada, time and again had made representations to Carranza on the treatment of Spaniards.

A New Demand.

To the generally troubled situation Carranza has added an order that representatives of foreign countries must treat directly with him on all matters which they may have been in the practice of taking up with his subordinates. This practically prohibits the diplomats in Mexico City from dealing with Gen. Obregon, in command there, and may seriously affect the diplomatic activity of American consular agents, who always have been instructed to deal with the de facto authorities, whoever they may be.

The order apparently will make it impossible for diplomatic representatives of foreign governments to deal with the Carranza government except by going to Vera Cruz, which they have been unwilling to do lest such action be construed as formal recognition.

Best Laxative For Children

When your baby is cross and fretful instead of the happy, laughing little dear you are accustomed to, in all probability the digestion has become deranged and the bowels need attention. Give it a mild laxative, dispel the irritability and bring back the happy content of babyhood.

The very best laxative for children is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, because it contains no opiate or narcotic drug, is pleasant tasting and acts gently, but surely, without griping or other distress. Druggists sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.

WAR SAID TO LOWER THE NATIONAL PHYSIQUE

One of the evils of war is the lowering of the national physique. In the generation after the Franco-German war there was an appreciable decrease in the stature of Frenchmen through the large number of young men of good physique who were killed.

SHERWOOD PAYS LINCOLN TRIBUTE

Only Man in Congress Who Heard Second Inaugural Address.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The only man in congress who heard Lincoln's second inaugural address, Representative Sherwood, took the floor yesterday to make a brief address on Lincoln, recognizing the fact that it was the anniversary of the birth of the emancipator.

The general's speech was heard with keen interest, and intense silence, and at the close the applause was spontaneous, and in the nature of a personal tribute to the orator.

"I can see Lincoln now as I saw him then," was the title of the address. The general spoke in part, as follows:

How Great Men Are Made.

"It is not great men who make great epochs of history. It is great epochs that make great men. Had there been no Trojan war there would have been no Homer. Had there been no conflict of the kings in the formative period of English literature, there would have been no Shakespeare. Had there been no war of the American revolution, there would have been no George Washington, and had there been no Civil war in 1861, there would have been no Abraham Lincoln.

"The American people were leading a dull and melancholy life before that awful struggle of arms, but with that crash of Cannon shot against the walls of Sumter came a new and inspired life. When the storm burst, the finger of God dropped the plummet into the dead sea, and with the overflow came new hopes, new ambitions and new inspirations. Throughout that four-years' struggle, the most desperate and long continued of modern wars, the leading hand, the guiding spirit in the camps and courts and capitals of the nation was Abraham Lincoln, the President and commander-in-chief.

"On election day in November, 1864, I was with a veteran army, marching to battle—to the desperate death grapple at Fraknlin, Tenn. That morning, before the start, I rode back to the ambulance corps and obtained an ambulance, and at every halt, in that dreary November day of forced marching, the soldiers of my regiment voted in an old camp kettle for president. And we counted the votes at night by the dim light of the bivouac fires—only seven votes against Abraham Lincoln in the whole regiment.

"Only once did I ever meet Abraham Lincoln. That was on the 4th day of March, 1865, when I was clothed in the grim harness of war, with my once blue uniform tarnished in grime from the red clay roads of Northern Georgia. Then I stood within 10 feet of him on the east front of the capitol and heard him deliver his last inaugural—his last oration on earth.

"We have made a half century of history since that eventful day, but I can see Lincoln now as I saw him then, a tall, gaunt, stalwart man, with deep lines of care furrowing his cheeks with inexpressible sadness in his face, the face of a man of many sorrows—a sad face, a strong face, a face radiant with the inspiration of a great soul, as he voiced in prophecy the ultimate destiny of this nation.

"Two million soldiers fought under Abraham Lincoln in the most desperate and longest enduring war of modern times. Over and above the two million soldier graves that are, or soon will be, there rises triumphant in the radiant glory of a world-wide beneficence, the prophet of emancipation, the leader in the grandest epoch-making era of all civilization—Abraham Lincoln."

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker 1409 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

WILSON DECLINES SHIP COMPROMISE

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Wilson today rejected the compromise ship bill evolved yesterday by Democratic leaders of the house. He refused to agree to an amendment terminating the activities of the government in the shipping business two years after the close of the European war.

Democrats who had been working at both ends of the capitol to get the bill in form acceptable to both senate and house before March 4, were confident it would be passed if the amendment, making it a temporary measure, were attached. The counter proposal threw the whole proposition again into the region of uncertainty.

Representative Kitchin, the house Democratic leader-elect, declared he would not vote for the bill in the form proposed, but that he had no doubt it could pass the house. The Democrats who favored the temporary amendment feared a resumption of the Republican filibuster were it not attached.

With the White House proposal as a new basis, further negotiations went forward.

Administration Democrats in the senate today sprang a surprise on their Republican foes when Senator Reed of Missouri presented a resolution to amend the rules and take the final vote on the measure on February 19.

His resolution prescribed that not later than 2 p. m., on the day named, all debate on the shipping bill should cease and voting be begun on the bill and its amendments, the final roll call to take place not later than 5 o'clock.

Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, amid much confusion, moved that the resolution be sent to the committee on rules. Senator Reed then moved that this motion to refer be tabled and asked that a quorum be summoned.

Senators Smoot and Root hastily conferred with Senator Gallinger, declaring that Reed's resolution had no right to consideration on the floor at the time.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

X.

The Cut Direct.

It was five in the morning when the deckhands tried to get Craig down to his room. With the dull obstinacy of a drunken man, he refused to stir; he was perfectly satisfied to stay where he was. The three brown men stood irresolutely and helplessly around the man. The hose was ready to flush the deck. It did not matter; he, Craig, would not budge.

"Leave me alone, you black beggars!"

"But, Sahib," began one of the Lascars, who spoke English.

"Don't talk to me. I tell you, get out!" striking at their feet with his swollen hands.

Warrington, who had not lain down at all, but who had wandered about the free decks like some lost soul from The Flying Dutchman, Warrington, hearing voices, came out of the smoke room. A glance was sufficient. A devil's humor took possession of him. He walked over.

"Get up," he said quietly.

Craig blinked up at him from out of puffed eyes. "Go to the devil! Fine specimen to order me about."

"Will you get up peacefully? These men have work to do."

Craig was blind to his danger. "What's that to me? Go away, all of you, to the devil, for all I care. I'll get up when I get damn good and ready. Not before."

Warrington picked up the hose.

"Sahib!" cried the Lascar in protest.

"Be still!" ordered Warrington. "Craig, for the last time, will you get up?"

"No!"

Warrington turned the key, and a deluge of cold salt water struck Craig full in the chest. He tried to sit up, but was knocked flat. Then he rolled over on the deck, choking and sputtering. He crawled on his hands and knees until he reached the chair rail, which he clutched desperately, drawing himself up. The pitiless stream never swerved. It smacked against the flat of his back like the impact of a hand.

"For God's sake stop it!" cried Craig, half strangled.

"Will you go below?"

"Yes, yes! Turn it away!" sober enough by now.

Warrington switched off the key, his face humorless, though there was a sparkle of grim humor in his sleep-hungry eyes. Craig leaned against the deck-house, shaking and panting.

"I would I could get at your soul as easily." Warrington threw aside the hose, and the Lascars sprang upon it, not knowing what the big blond Sahib might do next.

Craig turned, venom on his tongue. He spoke a phrase. In an instant, cold with fury, Warrington had him by the throat.

"You low base cur!" he said, shaking the man until he resembled a manikin on wires. "Had you been sober last night, I'd have thrown you into the sea. Honorless dog! You wrote to Miss Chetwood. You insulted her, too. If you wish to die, speak to her again."

Craig struggled fiercely to free himself He wasn't sure, by the look of the other man's eyes, that he wasn't going to be killed then and there. There was something cave-mannish and cruel in the way Warrington worried the man, shaking him from side to side and forcing him along the deck. Suddenly he released his hold, adding a buffet on the side of the head that sent Craig reeling and sobbing into the companionway.

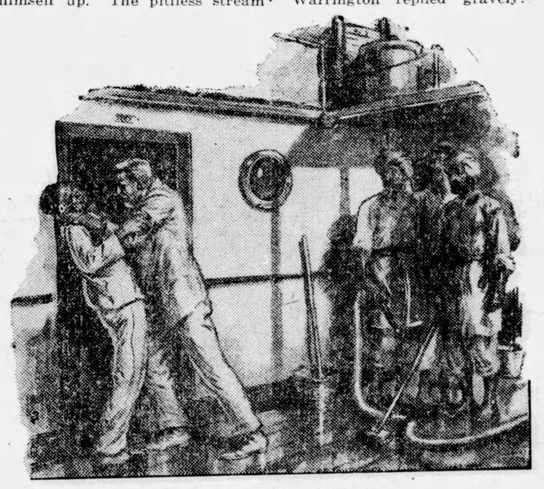
"Here, I say, what's the row?"

Warrington looked over his shoulder. The call had come from the first officer.

"A case of drunkenness," cooly.

"But I say, we can't have brawling on deck, sir. You ought to know that. If the man's conduct was out of order, you should have brought your complaint before the captain or me. We really can't have any rowing, sir."

Warrington replied gravely: "Expediency was quite necessary."



"FOR GOD'S SAKE, STOP IT!"

"What's this?" The officer espied the soaked bedding. "Who turned the hose here?"

"I did," answered Warrington.

"I shall have to report that to the captain, sir. It's against the rules aboard this steamship for passengers to touch anything of that sort." The officer turned and began violently to abuse the bewildered Lascars

"I shouldn't bullyrag them, sir," interposed Warrington. "They protested. I helped myself. After all, perhaps it was none of my affair; but the poor devils didn't know what to do."

The officer ordered the Lascars to take the mattress and throw it on the boat-deck, where it would dry quickly when the sun rose. Already the world was pale with light, and a slash of crimson lay low on the rim of the east.

"I shouldn't like to be disagreeable, sir," said the officer. "I dare say the man made himself obnoxious; but I'm obliged to report anything of this order."

"Don't be alarmed on my account. My name is Warrington,, cabin 78. Good morning."

Warrington entered the companionway; and a moment later he heard the water hiss along the deck. He was not in the least sorry for what he had done; still, he regretted the act. Craig was a beast, and there was no knowing what he might do or say. But the hose had been simply irresistible. He chuckled audibly on the way down to his cabin. There was one thing which he was assured; Graig would keep out of his way in the future. The exhilaration of the struggle suddenly left him, and he realized that he was dreadfully tired and heartachy. Still dressed, he flung himself on his bunk, and immediately fell into a heavy dreamless sleep that endured until luncheon.

Shortly after luncheon something happened down in the engine room, and the chief engineer said that they would have to travel at half speed to Penang. In other words, they would not make the port today, Sunday, but tomorrow. Another day with this mysterious, tantalizing woman, thought Warrington. He went in search of her, but before he found her, he was summoned to the captain's cabin. Warrington presented himself, mildly curious. The captain nodded to a stool.

"Sit down, Mr. Warrington. Will you have a cheroot?"

"Yes, thanks."

A crackle of matches followed.

"This fellow Craig has complained about his treatment by you this morning. I fancy you were rather rough with him."

To Be Continued.

WOMEN IN VIENNA

Vienna, Feb. 18.—Everybody does their duty for the endangered fatherland. The poor woman, on her way to factory, contributes her mite to the collection boxes. The rich women open their parlors, bedrooms and kitchens to the wounded officers and soldiers. Not only do the women of Austria, France, England, Germany suffer from war's depredations, but the women in America are every day suffering from the many ills that women are heir to.

The diseases which weaken and torment women may in almost all cases be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures womenly weakness.

Every woman who has reason to believe that backache, headache, unnatural pains, low spirits, sleepless nights, irregularities or a catarrhal condition is caused by a derangement of the womanly functions, owes it to herself and dear ones to speedily overcome the trouble before a general breakdown causes permanent prostration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a temperance remedy that any ailing woman can safely take, because it is prepared from roots and herbs with glycerine, containing tonic properties, and is not a secret remedy, because its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

Get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription today, either in liquid or tablet form, at any dealer in medicines, if you want to better your physical condition surely and speedily. Every ingredient in "Favorite Prescription" is printed along with the directions. If you want a specialist in women's diseases to diagnose your case, consult Dr. Pierce by letter; correspondence private and confidential. Address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES CREELMAN DEAD IN BERLIN

One of the Most Famous of American Journalists, Succumbs.

Washington, Feb. 13.—James Creelman, the American journalist, for years a correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, died yesterday in Berlin, according to a cable message from Ambassador Gerard, received at the state department.

Creelman was one of the greatest correspondents of his time, and he was personally present at many of the greatest world events of the last quarter century. What he saw—no matter whether it was a battle of armies or a Russian czar weeping over the body of a dead woman—he described with a rare vividness of color and detail, and also with a fine and understanding sympathy which many of his colleagues lacked.

He was a man of action, too. With his own hand, and by the exercise of astonishing courage—which he called "folly"—he captured a Spanish flag at the battle of El Caney in Cuba. "This was hardly the business of a correspondent," he wrote afterward, "but whatever of patriotism or excitement was stirring others in that place of carnage had got into my blood, too. * * * Who will judge a man in such a moment? Who can analyze his motives? Can he do it himself, with his heart leaping wildly and his imagination on fire? There was the Spanish flag, a glorious prize for my newspaper."

Gets Wound for Flag.

So he led a storming party of troops "to a wrinkle in the hill which would partly shelter them until they were in close rushing distance." But he was far ahead of the troops and quite alone in a storm of bullets when he got the flag. He got also a bullet wound which almost killed him.

In all the recent wars of importance Creelman had been as near the front as any correspondent could get—and nearer than most. He "covered" the Japanese war in 1894, the Graeco-Turkish war in 1897, the Cuban campaign in 1888, the Philippine war in 1899, several of the Mexican revolutions and the Ulster crisis in England and Ireland last summer.

Creelman's own book, telling of his experiences, is a remarkable moving picture, with a wonderful variety of subjects. It tells of his interview with Pope Leo XIII., and of a wild trip above the clouds in a storm-driven balloon; of the storming of Ping Yang and of walking with the emperor of Korea, and of seeing an entire Kansas regiment bare itself above trenches to Filipino bullets in order to "salute" the playing of the Star Spangled Banner.

Not a Shot Fired.

"A beautiful thing happened," he wrote. "From the distant camp (the enemy's) came a rolling throb of drums, and the insurgent band swung grandly into the Star Spangled Banner. There was a moment of surprise, and then the whole Kansas regiment, stretched out for nearly half a mile, leaped from the trenches and stood on top of the earthworks. Every soldier drew his heel together, uncovered, and placed his hat over his left breast. It was the regulation salute of the national anthem. * * * The whole line was exposed. Not a man carried a weapon in his hand. Yet not a shot was fired."

That was the way Creelman looked at that sort of thing. At other sorts of things he looked in a different way. Under his searching analysis, many a crisis of political history was made clear. His shrewdness was as good as his sympathetic understanding. His scorn for the weakness of men and his alert appreciation of their points of strength were written with equal vigor.

As an editor—a position he held for years on many publications of the first importance—Creelman was distinctively successful, too, for he had the knack of rousing in others the qualities of himself, so that the writings of his contributors showed his influence.

Creelman was born in Monteral in 1859.

Railways Win Out in Long Haul Case

Washington, Feb. 11.—Because of competition through the Panama canal, transcontinental railroads today were permitted by the interstate commerce commission to charge lower rates from eastern points to Pacific coast terminals than to intermediate points. With a few specific exceptions, the decision permits a reduction in the long haul rates.

The decision was what is known as the intermountain rate cases, and was regarded as second in importance only to the 5 per cent case.

The decision was the second big victory for the railroads in their appeal for relief from threatened financial difficulties.

The commission realized the revolutionary effects of the Panama canal upon transportation and declared that "the shrinkage of rates via the canal from New York to San Francisco put the transcontinental carriers in serious straits."

The commission pointed out that in reaching its conclusions, it recognized these salient points as presented by the railroads:

That under existing rates, the railroads could not compete with the water lines to the Pacific coast; that should the whole rate stricture, including rates to intermountain points, be reduced to meet the water rates, the earnings of the railroads would be swept away; that unless some adjustment could be made, the great industries around Chicago and in the Mississippi valley would have to lose their Pacific coast customers or migrate to the Atlantic seaboard.

In this situation, the commission declares, it was necessary to lower the through rates to the coast to insure competition without lowering the rates to intermountain points on the same scale.

The principal railroads involved are the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Western Pacific.

SAYS RUSSIANS SANK U. S. OWNED STEAMER

Washington, Feb. 13.—Ambassador Morgenthau reported from Constantinople today that the steamer Washington, partly American owned, had been sunk while in the harbor of Trebizonde, Turkey, during the Russian bombardment of that port. He said he would forward a full report of the incident later.

It is not known whether the steamer flew the Greek or American flag, though she was not under American registry. She was owned by the Greek Archipelago Co., a concern incorporated in the state of Maine and in which a majority of the stock is understood to be held by Greeks who are naturalized Americans.

NEW INVENTION

NO MORE WASH DAY

NEW METHOD Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Rubbing, No Motors, No Chemicals.

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE AND WASH BOILER.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—**move Knob occasionally.** In 5 to 8 minutes first batch clean—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**

Over 100,000 sold.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor. EASY WAY** in 30 to 50 minutes cleans **washing which before took entire day.** All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned *day's washing* in *one hour* with Easy Way—another in *45 minutes*." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed *bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing.*" Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a *big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already.*" A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilt *in 20 minutes.*" F. E. Post, Pa., writes:—Greatest thing on earth." **TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.** Clothes cleaned *without rubbing.*" J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J.W. Myers, Ga., says—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. *Sells itself.*"

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes:—"**Made 7 calls sold 5 one day**"—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes:—"Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" A. G. Witt, Pa.—"Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $30.00.*) **Last made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways** to Russian agent, N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says:—"Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

FREE SAMPLE TO WORKERS

We want managers, agents—men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **"Easy Way" new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Order one for your own use. Send for free sample offer, special agents proposition, &c.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today.

HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO.
94 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WE WILL GIVE

This **Gold Plated Embossed Locket and 22-in. Chain**—Locket opens to hold two pictures and is set with a perfect similitude **Diamond**—and these **4 Gold Plated Rings Absolutely Free** to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at **10 Cents** each and return us the **$1.20. We Trust You** and take back all not sold. Address **G. R. Dale Mfg Company Providence, R.I.**

OPEN A FARM STORE

WE SEND GOODS We supply goods and we pay the freight. No house needed at start. Get your own supplies at wholesale and make money selling to others. Our wholesale prices will open your eyes. Handle everything from a box of notions to suit of clothes **AND CHAIN STORES CO., Box 182 Richmond, Va.**

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

GREATEST RAZOR OFFER EVER MADE

Send name and address (no money) and get this high grade unmatchable razor, round or square point, on 29 days' free trial. If satisfied it is the best razor you ever used and wish to keep it, send 98 cents; if not, return it. D. A. Bateman, 230 E. Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Ride a RANGER

1915 Model

bicycle and know you have the best. Buy a machine you can **prove** before accepting.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 days' trial **NO EXPENSE** to you if, after trial you do not wish to keep it.

LOW FACTORY COST, great improvements and values never before equaled.

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our *complete line* of 1915 bicyles, **TIRES,** sundries and parts, and learn the wonderful new offers and terms we will give you. Auto and Motorcycle Supplies at factory to user prices. **Do not buy** until you know what we can do for you. A postal card brings everything.

Mead Cycle Co., Dept. R-64 Chicago

WANTED --- MEN

Prepare as **Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, Train Porters,** (colored). **Experience unnecessary.** All large, standard roads. Uniforms and passes furnished. 500 wanted. No strike. Write now. **Inter Railway, Dept. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.**

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

We give an American made, stem wind and stem set Watch fully GUARANTEED, and this Beautiful Band Ring, or any other premium you want, for selling 20 packages **POST CARDS** at 10c per package. Send you never see. Order 20 today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you the WATCH and RING and also a CHAIN. **HINKMAN & CO., 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept. 66 CHICAGO**

SONG POEMS WANTED for publication.

You may write a big song hit! Experience unnecessary. Publication guaranteed if acceptable. Send us your verses or melodies today. Write for free valuable booklets. **HAMS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 145, Washington, D. C.**

MEN WANTED

We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $75 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system. Lowest prices. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free book. **PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-7 Beaver Street, New York**

WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 32d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box 11, Washington, D. C.**

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7055—Girls' Dress.

The blouse of this pretty frock has a small round yoke at the neck, in front and back. Below this the material is quite full. The closing is at the side of the front and the drop shoulder is used with rather full sleeves. The pattern (7056) is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7062—Ladies' Yoke Skirt.

In this skirt both the yoke and the skirt are of circular cut, the yoke closing in front and seamed in the back. The skirt is slightly gathered along the yoke edge in the back only and closes in front. It is perforated for tunic length, and is provided with a three gore foundation skirt for wear with the tunic. The pattern 7062 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7054—Ladies' Apron.

Belonging to the bungalow class this apron may take the place of a dress in warm weather. It has a complete waist, with deep yoke and material slightly full below it and it also has a full bishop sleeve. The skirt is gathered around the belt and meets in the center of the back. The pattern (7054) is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7084—Ladies' Dress.

This simple and practical frock has a plain blouse with a single revers at the top of the closing, round neck and long or short sleeves. The five gore skirt is attached to the blouse and closes in front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7072—Ladies' Waist.

This unusual and very smart waist has raglan sleeves, with small tucks along the shoulder, looseness along its entire length to the wrist, where it is gathered into a frill. The closing is at the side of the front and the open neck is trimmed with a handsome flare collar. The waist pattern (7072) is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7082—Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover.

This design cuts best from flouncing which requires no finish at the neck except the ribbon to gather the material. The little sleeves are now generally worn with thin waists but may be omitted. There is a front closing and a waistband.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7049—Misses' Coat Suit.

The season of suit coats is already in sight and this model shows a favorite style. The plain, loose jacket has long points in front and some fullness, which is belted in. The closing is high and plain and the sleeves are full length. The skirt has a circular cut with raised waistline and has three gores. Covert cloth is by far the most popular material for these suits. The pattern (7049) is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7056—Girls' One-Piece Apron.

This little garment is cut in a single piece with a button at each shoulder to hold front and back together. There is also a tiny patch pocket. Gingham, calico and white crossbar muslin will be nice for this apron.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

New Feather Beds only $5.40

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. **SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 2525 Greensboro, N. C**

AGENTS: $40 A WEEK

Startling new hosiery proposition—unheard of. Hosiery for men, women and children. *Guaranteed for one year.* Must wear 12 months or replaced free. Agents having wonderful success. H. W. Price sold 60 boxes in 12 hours. Mrs. Fields 109 pairs on one street. G. W. Noblemade $35 in one day. Sworn proof. Sold only through agents.

Not for sale in stores. A hosiery proposition that beats them all. Big money sure. A chance of a lifetime. Write quick for terms and samples. **THOMAS HOSIERY COMPANY 6078 West St. Dayton, Ohio**

FREE 4 RINGS

Order 12 pkgs. Gold Eye Needles. Easily sold at 10c with thimble free. Return $1.20 and all 4 beautiful rings are yours. No money needed. Order today. GLOBE CO., Dept. B, Greenville, Pa.

Trowbridges Creamery Butter Honey-Blows

The delightful new confection. Looks like the famous Trowbridge Chocolate Chips, but inside is candy sponge. Pleases everybody, melts deliciously in the mouth, and has the flavor of Chocolate and Butter Scotch. Pound box sent east of Mississippi for 50c postpaid, 60c west. Address Trowbridge, Box 435 Meadville, Pa.

HANDSOME FULL-SIZE DINNER SET FREE TO EVERY LADY WHO WRITES US

YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods.

THE MOST GIGANTIC OFFER OF THE CENTURY Ever Made by an Old Established House.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Soap, Dinner Set and Premiums.

To gain a wider distribution for our *strictly pure*, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE, a handsome embossed, artistically floral decorated, full size

54-PC. DINNER SET for sale of 12 BOXES SOAP

of extra quality and fuely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, *Baking Powder, Perfume, Tolaum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears* and *Needles*, (as per Plan 400) illustrated above. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots we can give you more good goods for less money than any other concern. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other *Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume* and *Soap Offers*, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions. **WE PREPAY FREIGHT** on Soap, Dinner Set & Premiums, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us one cent. No license needed. We protect you. Our methods are honest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: First National Bank, Provident Bank, Postmaster. Write at once for **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and oth r things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement.

We give Beautiful Presents for appointing one or more agents to work for us. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. A 2c. stamp or post card is your only expense. WRITE TODAY.

THE PURE FOOD CO. ESTABLISHED 1897. 949 Pearl St., CINCINNATI, O.

Special FREE Present

We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Temptation always looks pleasant.

Never ask the man who knows it all for information.

People make the issues and the politicians side-step them.

Most political platforms are made to run on, not to stand on.

Since war began it takes an awful prediction to stagger humanity.

Now, in the case of a horse, the expert looks into his mouth for the model.

"It builds up," says a beer advertisement. Uh-huh. Makes 'em top-heavy.

Many people are more afraid of their neighbors than of their conscience.

Common sense, with a dash of sentiment, makes a fine stimulant for a day's work.

Nevada will re-enact laws to make divorce easier. Sort of "twilight sleep" statute.

When a man starts out to look for trouble he doesn't have to go more than half way.

To find out how old a man is get him to write his opinion of the age of greatest efficiency.

There may be some doubt as to just what Mexico needs, but whatever it is she needs it every hour.

'Twould be fine if we could feel the coming of prosperity in our bones, even if it did make them ache.

Don't know what medical scientists think about it, but we have always suspected there is a worry germ.

A dollar bill may be covered with germs. But that is not the reason a fool and his money are soon parted.

Outside of politics a man is employed for what he can do. In politics he is given a job for what he has done.

We have often wondered what those benighted people who wear rings in their noses do when they have hay fever.

A San Francisco man advertises for five hundred fleas. Wouldn't a case of seven-year itch answer his purpose?

Fine little romance. A 57-year-old widow falls in love with a 27-year-old musician because of his voice. Try it on the piano.

Forty-eight hours of speech-making at a stretch and Mr. Bryan unable to get into it! Luck seems to have deserted him.

No place to rave over the cost of foodstuffs is in a saloon, where half a glass of whisky costs just as much as a full glass.

Dr. Eliot says it is a great misfortune to have $100,000,000. But isn't it a greater misfortune to want $100,000,000?

There are girls taking painting lessons who ought to be studying the art of blending odors of stewed turnips and boiled cabbage.

A Maine girl got a $116,000 verdict in a breach of promise case. At that estimate an ideal husband ought to be worth $10,000,000.

Just to show our neutrality, we don't think any more of the English sparrow as a bird than we do of the German carp as a fish.

A picture, "Leading the Calf," sold in New York for $4,200. And yet the Department of Agriculture foresees cheaper beefsteak.

"The mother tongue has the father tongue beaten," says a two-line philosopher. That is because the father tongue is a quitter.

Man may fail in everything else and then have his efforts crowned with success when he looks for a gas leak with a lighted candle.

One writer rejoices over the war because it gives us something to talk about. Worse than that—it gives us something to quarrel about.

Uncle Andy Carnegie smiles when he has his picture taken, but Uncle John Rockefeller always wears a sober, ready-money expression.

Take from mankind influenza, hay fever and the idea that this old world is a vale of tears and many handkerchief factories would have to shut down.

Some say man's best friend is the dog, and others eulogize the horse. Which is the best friend of man? The dog has the advantage of being cheaper.

Uncle Andy Carnegie thinks there are many sins that will never be registered against the sinner. He must have a poor opinion of the recording angel's efficiency.

Among the old-fashioned men count the sinner who used to run wild during the summer and then drop into the winter religious revival for an annual rejuvenation.

We imagine the sharpest pains of age do not come from rheumatic joints and aching muscles. For old people to feel that they are in the way must be about the limit of suffering.

The Houston Post has found a suffragist who writes: "We don't hate the men—we love them." The Post wisely concludes that there is no use trying to head 'em off when they talk that way.

Doubtless some of Mr. Bryan's admirers would be much happier now if he had not been made secretary of state. Then they could have gone right on imagining him a great statesman.

AN EARLY OHIO DISTILLERY

In an ancient day, ages before the institution of internal revenue collecting, Mother Earth ran a still in Ohio. The work went on day and night, year in and year out, centuries upon centuries, and when, in the fullness of time, the oil-men drove holes deep into the ground they tapped the storeroom of Mother Earth's stillhouse. They have pumped with industry, but they have not yet exhausted that mighty reservoir.

Of the earth's genius in chemistry many kindly and grateful words have been said. But so far as we can discover no one has praised the fortunate arrangement of circumstances by which, when the distillation was in progress, there were places handy to receive the uncountable gallons and barrels and tuns and tanks of product.

These places, hollows, pores, or whatever they might be called—corresponding to the condensers and receivers of the stills—lie under a low, broad folding of rock, extending from northern Ohio as far south as Tennessee. It has been given the name of the Cincinnati Arch. And it is an arch, upon a scale so enormous that the word titanic seems too feeble to describe it. Forces of a strength beyond our computing made it, working more slowly than God's wrath, and yet more irresistibly than death. When the arch was completed, holes and rifts, crevices and caves, were left beneath it, each of them perhaps small, but all of them together making a treasure chest so tremendous that it will be many years before the pumps will have sucked it dry.

Mother Earth, without doubt, is a skillful chemist. But what would she have rated among her children in Ohio if, before she put her still into operation, she had not prepared a tank to receive the distillation?

FIRST OF OUR NATURALISTS

In the report upon the "Fishes of Ohio," published by the state geological survey in 1882, David Starr Jordan—"David L. Jordon," as the printer read his signature—devotes four or five pages to reviewing the work of the first student of fishes in this state and its neighbors, Constantine Samuel Rafinesque. The review is somewhat in the nature of a "back-handed compliment." The student's work is pronounced bad "in a peculiarly original and exasperating way" and yet "is much better than some of its critics have considered it."

Rafinesque, had he lived in these days of asylums, might have been locked up as one too eccentric to be permitted at large. He wandered about the country, on foot by preference. "Horses were offered to me," said he, "but I never liked riding them, and dismounting for every flower." He bore his collections on his back, loads that grew constantly heavier, but brought forth no complaint from him. He once paid a visit to Audubon, in Kentucky. His host was awakened by a terrible racket. He discovered his guest, completely naked, battering at bats with the Audubon violin. Rafinesque insisted they were new species, and must be killed for science's sake. The bats were obtained, but the violin was ruined. Audubon took his revenge by drawing pictures of fish monstrosities, which Rafinesque solemnly named and described. For years, the scientific world was puzzled and irritated by these fearful creatures, until, at last, it learned their origin in Audubon's sense of humor.

Rafinesque has been repudiated. His work has been called too hopeless to unravel. But today his credit is in course of restoration. It has been learned that he had an amazing talent in perceiving relationships. Now, nearly a century after his wanderings in the middle west, reverence is paid him. His memory will live though some of his immediate followers, unable to find his freak fishes, would have been pleased to burn him at the stake.

KNOCKING GOD'S BUSINESS

In a brief editorial discussing the doleful declaration that the world is getting bad—awfully, hopelessly bad, the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, says: "God is managing the world, and so it must grow better." That is a sublime thought. It has color, the beautiful, hopeful tints of the rainbow. It is a sermon in a sentence, that can stand alone, anywhere, and serve any creed that is founded upon faith in the Infinite.

To convince mankind in general that the world is getting worse would mean paralyzed aspirations and the death of all hope. The pessimist could no longer cherish his pessimism as a virtue. He would be without distinction in a universe of fault-finders. Lugubrious animadversions are his stock in trade. He complains of what is and inspires no hope in what isn't, at all times, in all seasons.

"God is managing the world!" A fearful thought for the chronic fault-finder. It puts him in the attitude of knocking God's business.

ITALY AND ROUMANIA

Now they're going to fight. Now they are not.

The news veers from day to day. It may not be a bad guess that it is the governments at Rome and Bukarest who are swinging the vane purposely while, all the time, their policies are secretly determined upon and unwavering.

Both sides of the great fight are anxious to acquire new allies. If they cannot gain them, they desire the maintenance of neutrality. The pressure at the Italian and Roumanian capitals must be enormous. The visits of diplomatists at the foreign offices must be very like a procession.

Naturally, neither Italy nor Roumania desires to give pledges. Safety and peace of mind, at least at this stage, require that these governments keep their quarreling neighbors guessing. So, on one day it is whispered among the correspondents that marching will begin in the spring. On the next day it is "tipped off" to the correspondents that there will be no marching at all.

Will they fight or will they not? It would seem as if one man's guess is as good as another's.

MOTOR CARS AND THE COST OF LIVING

It is estimated that 80,000,000 acres of farmland are devoted exclusively to raising feed for horses and mules. Though population is increasing, though more and more land is put to use, these 80,000,000 acres may prove the high mark for that particular purpose.

Many things have tended to keep up the demand for horseflesh throughout a period in which substitutes for horseflesh, the automobile and the autotruck, have been in course of development. But there must come a point where the demand begins to decrease. For horse and mule traction cannot long maintain itself against motor traction. The competition is too strong. Invention is too ingenious and too determined and too successful. The automobile is supplanting horses in a thousand places for light and rapid transportation. The auto-truck, less rapidly, but no less surely, is being applied to the heavier transport of industry. It is inevitable that most of the carrying and hauling, for which horses and mules are now depended upon, will some day and not far distant, be performed by engine-driven vehicles.

As the competition begins to make itself felt in the horse and mule markets, there will be less breeding of these animals. In turn, there will be less raising of feed for them. But the acres will not lie idle They will be put to raising food for human beings. Thus the automobile and the autotruck will play no small part in solving the cost of living.

THE REVERENT LINCOLN

February 12, fifty-four years ago, and upon his fifty-fourth birthday, Lincoln left his home in Illinois to take over his stewardship at Washington.

He could not look forward to high compliments and a parade of military in his honor. He could not, as other presidents could, foretaste the sweet fruits of power. The South was breaking its bonds with the union. The North was swept with confusion. A plot, of which Lincoln knew, planned his death.

To friends and neighbors, Lincoln made the salutation that men make who fear that friends and neighbors will be seen no more. In the course of it, he said:

"I go to assume a task more difficult than that which has devolved on any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I canot succeed without the same divine blessing which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place reliance for support."

Lincoln's countrymen have never tired of reciting the stories of his courage, patience and loyalty to ideal. They might, with equal profit, tell of his reverence.

STEPS IN TRANSPORTATION

It pleases the people of this generation to compare their transportation facilities—their limited trains, transatlantic liners and mile-eating automobiles—with those of other days, to the disadvantage, of course, of the less swiftly moving times. It is a custom we are inclined to look upon as of our own development. But that does not happen to be true.

A little book entitled "The Road," published in England just about when the railroad was coming in, recites the wonders of stage-coaching in that time by the simple expedient of contrasting them with the coaching of cruder generations immediately preceding. The author first tells of the appearance of public coaches, only six of them existing in 1662, and of the opposition they met with from the country gentlemen "who were afraid, if their wives could get easily and cheaply conveyed to London, they might not settle so well afterwards to their domestic duties." For a long period, there was only one coach from London to Edinburgh, "which was from twelve to sixteen days on the road." But, says the author, we will not go back so far:

"1742 the Oxford stage-coach left London at 7 o'clock in the morning, and reached Uxbridge at midday. It arrived at High-Wycombe at five in the evening, where it rested for the night; and proceeded at the same rate for the seat of learning on the morrow. Here, then, were ten hours consumed each day in traveling 27 miles, and nearly two days in performing what now is done under six hours. To go from London to York—200 miles—used to take six days; now it occupies twenty hours! From London to Exeter, the proprietors promised a 'safe and expeditious journey in a fortnight.' Private carriages now accomplish the journey—175 miles—in twenty hours.

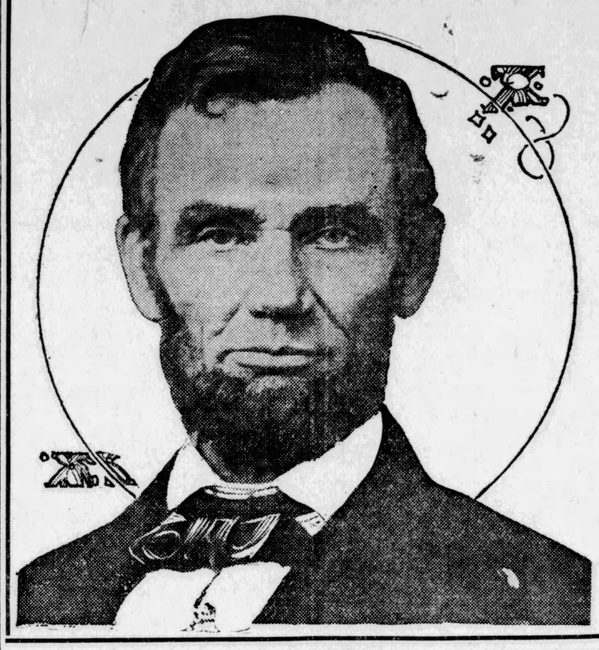
We can laugh at the transportation accomplishments in which "The Road" took such pride, just as "The Road" laughed at the traveling of its grandfathers' season. But we, too, must expect to be laughed at. We have only to look skyward at aeroplane and airship to see what transportation our grandchildren will command.

Many people see general prosperity just ahead, and others don't expect much until there is a change of administration.

American wheat fields are going to look unusually beautiful, waving before next summer's breezes.

Of course, if the farmer holds his wheat it is not a corner. It is long-headedness.

Feb. 12, 1809===Lest We Forget===Feb. 12, 1915



FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the geat task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—The Speech at Gettysburg.

Sunday School

A GOOD MAN'S BAD SONS

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 21 Is "The Death of Eli and His Sons."—I. Sam. 41-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

PARENTHOOD, priesthood, piety and power are the fourfold themes of the living pictures from the old Book which is this week's Sunday school lesson. One does not have to search far to find here a rational programme of progress and reform for our own land and time.

The cynical proverb about "Preachers' sons and deacons' daughters" is not true, as repeated statistical showings have demonstrated. Children of the manse do not ordinarily go wrong; quite the contrary. Sufficient exceptions remain, however, to give point to the saying. The preacher's son who strays is sure to be noted because he is a preacher's son.

Some ministers are so engrossed in the larger concerns of spiritual truth and moral progress that they imperceptibly drift into the state of mind of that statesman who said that he "had no time for individuals."

Home to every minister and teacher and Christian worker comes the intimation that no amount of public service can atone for failure to be true to one's responsibilities in one's own home.

The American Father's Failure.

Eli, the priest of Israel at Shiloh, was a good man and efficient priest. He was devoted to the altar and to the glory of God. He was a kindly, considerate character, as his dealings with Hannah and Samuel showed, but his love was lax in his own household, where a firm hand was needed.

Old Eli was a prototype of the American father, engrossed in large concerns, who lets his sons have their own way. A prominent business man in New York said to me one day, "I really do not know my son. You see, he has been away at school and college, and on summer vacations most of his life, and when he is home for a short time, he has evening engagements and friends at the house." That man was beginning to realize that perhaps, in spite of the success that had made him a marked personality in the great metropolis, he had not done a man's full duty by his time.

A moral menace today is this laxity on the part of the American parents. We are building our homes without woodsheds and without that discipline for which the woodshed proverbially stands. The idea of law and discipline is lacking from myriads of American boys, whose parents send them off to private schools in the hope that hired teachers will make up for parental neglect. It is not uncommon for wealthy fathers to give their boys huge automobiles as toys with which to break speed limits and frighten pedestrians. Then they wonder why the new generation is growing heedless of the rights of man and of the laws of the land. We are sowing the wind of self-indulgence and we must expect to reap the whirlwind of moral anarchy. Old Eli returns from the distant past to challenge every parent to his primary duty as a man and a father.

Glass Houses.

It is easier to find fault with Eli than to train our own sons. He did fail in the rearing of Hophni and Phineas, his sons. They abused their position and their opportunity, and because he was so very lenient with them, God sent him a warning by the lips of the child Samuel. Even then Eli was not equal to the drastic measures required, and the corrupt priests continued in their positions of influence. Eli bent beneath the sorrow of his life in pathetic dignity, perhaps exercising the grace of resignation when he should have employed the virtue of swift, strong action.

When we are thinking about the failure of Eli with his sons, we must not forget that he also had much to do with the rearing of Samuel, Israel's greatest prophet. It is true that Hannah helped more than a little, but it was under the influence of Eli that Samuel became a statesman of God. Lest we be moved to condemn the old priest too much, we are reminded that Samuel's own sons proved unworthy.

Since we live in glass houses, let us be easy on Eli the aged. He had real nobility of character. The blow that killed him was not a personal bereavement, but the news that the ark of the covenant had suffered calamity. As we look about us, we cannot escape the fact that godly parents may have wastrel sons. Even the best of fathers and mothers cannot wholly determine the moral and spiritual life of their children—although the home where holiness is made attractive is the best co-operating agent that the Lord Almightly has on earth.

The Preachers and the Acid Test.

Quietly and soberly, as they talk by firesides and over luncheon tables, thoughtful Christian men are saying today to one another that the problem of the church is the problem of the preacher. This is no unmanly effort to shift responsibility from their own shoulders. But the proverb "Like priest like people" was never more true than now. The world wants spiritual leadership. It is eager for tidings of truth and for a clear note of certitude from the man who speaks for God. The opportunities before the Christian ministry were never greater than in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifteen.

While the vast majority of the preachers of the gospel are men of clean life and of godliness and of self-sacrifice, there is nevertheless a lack of leadership, of vision and of power. The church is confessedly not meeting the needs of our time. Reluctantly we are forced to say, as was the verdict of old Israel at the time of our lesson, that the weakness of the church is the weakness of the priest.

The sons of Eli had corrupted the people. Their self-indulgence had made a scandal of religion. They stopped at nothing in the way of shameless, open sin. They were not ministers, but were ministered unto. The old epigram is recalled, "Once the church had golden bishops with golden croziers and then the shepherds fed the sheep. Now we have modern bishops with golden croziers and the sheep feed the shepherds." Worship at Shiloh had been profoundly impaired by these sinful sons of Eli. Their devil had eaten like a gangrene into the life of the people.

When the Church Cannot Win.

The background of this lesson is the battles between the Philistines and Israelites. When the armies were joined in array Israel was smitten and four thousand Israelites fell. It was a dark day for the Chosen People. In panic, runners were sent quickly to Shiloh to bring to the battle the Ark of the Covenant, that emblem of victory at which the Jordan had parted, the symbol of the presence of Jehovah.

The fame of the God of the Hebrews was in all the land, and the Philistines were scared when they heard of the approach of the Ark. They expected to be routed by this supernatural ally. Nevertheless, when the shouts of the expectant Israelites rolled over to their camp as the Ark drew near, the Philistines were afraid and cried: "God is come into the camp * * * Woe unto us; who shall deliver us out of the hand of these mighty gods? These are the gods that smote the Egyptians with all manner of plagues in the wilderness." Nevertheless, they were not craven, were these Philistines, and they exhorted one another, "Be strong, and quit yourselves like men, O ye Philistines, that ye be not servants unto the Hebrews, as they have been to you; quit yourselves like men and fight."

Tragically, the Ark proved impotent. To the amazement of everybody, the victory remained with the Philistines. Thirty thousand of the Children of Abraham fell before the valiant swords of their foes. The Ark came upon the battlefield mid shoutings of joy and hope; it left in the hands of the foe, amid the wailings of the wounded and the prisoners. The symbol of the Presence had been ineffective. The calamity of calamities had fallen upon Israel. Its religion could not make good in the supreme test.

Of course the significance of the story is plain to our day. The outward forms of religion are not enough. Signs and symbols are insufficient. The Church and power are not necessarily synonymous, as we know to our sorrow. The most corrupt city politically on the continent is the most famous for its churches. Unless the symbol is supported by a pure priesthood and a consecrated church, the Presence which it is supposed to represent is invoked in vain. The church fails when it relies on its churchliness.

Ecclesiasticism is mighty today. It has money and brains and social prestige. But it has not power. The Christian Church has twentieth century ingenuity, but it has not first-century victories. From the battlefield of Aphek let us learn the great lesson that the church is powerless except she be true to God and His law.

Piety and power are not synonymous, unless the former is pure. Religion means righteousness, or else it is hollow mockery. Real godliness is irresistible. The forms of godliness may be futile and vain.

In our own time the Christian Church is facing her greatest problems and greatest tasks. She has foes within and without. Diversified enemies confront her. Can she win her battle for God and human welfare? Yes, but only if she be true to Him and has the power of godliness as well as the form thereof.

Victor Tells How Emden Was Beaten

A first-hand story of the sinking of the Emden has been brought back by a Toledo tourist. B. B. Bellows, just returned from the West Indies, tells of meeting at Jamaica Commander Finlyson of the Australian cruiser Sydney, which sank the Emden and of the tale he told of that memorable victory.

The Sydney had put into Jamaica for coal and supplies. She was in search then of the German commerce destroyer Karlsruhe. Her men and officers were stretching their legs before setting out again. Commander Finlyson was the hero of the island and boyishly enjoyed the respite from his task in the high seas. He mingled freely with the guests at the Myrttebank Hotel and, while reticent regarding himself, ready enough to tell of the exploit that will hand his name down among the British naval heroes. It was at the hotel that Bellows and his party met him.

Ready for Fight or Frolic.

The commander is 32 years old and best described as an alert, up-standing young fellow, trained to be ready for either a fight or a frolic. He made no effort to disguise his joy over the notable victory. It had destroyed a scourge to his empire's commerce and, incidentally, given him a promotion. He is Australian by birth, but more British than a Londoner.

The tale of the two-hour running fight between the Sydney and the Emden was told simply enough. The Emden had been prowling around the Indian ocean destroying about every ship in sight, altogether 22. She had been sent, early in November, to cut the cable to the Cocos Islands, English possessions in the Indian ocean. She cut the cable. Shortly afterward not far off the Cocos Islands the Sydney sighted her. It was what the Sydney, together with any number of other British, Russian, French and Japanese cruisers and battleships, had been trying to do for weeks.

Got Right At It.

No flag was shown by the ship, but it was believed to be the Emden. A shot was fired across her bow, said Commander Finlyson, to make sure. The cruiser came back with shots meant to hit, and the fight was on.

The vessels fought the greater part of the time six miles apart, proceeding as long as possible at high speed. The Emden, it is said, fired 1,200 shots, the Sydney about 600. The Australian was hit 15 times. The Emden was battered almost to pieces. Her guns were of lower calibre than those of the Sydney.

Stood on Bridge.

Commander Finlyson was asked where he stood during the battle.

"On the bridge, of course," he replied.

He was supposed to be in the conning tower. He couldn't see well enough in there. While on the bridge a shot from the Emden almost grazed him. A little farther in it carried away a range-finder and the man operating it.

Five men were killed on the Sydney and 12 wounded. One of the heroes of the ship, of whom the commander repeatedly told, was a powder boy who picked up a box of explosives that had caught fire and staggered to the edge to throw it overboard, suffering almost fatal burns.

The Emden Beached.

The fight lasted two hours. The Emden was set on fire by the Sydney's shots. She was beached and as many of her men saved as possible. Her wounded were laid out in rows on the beach. Here the English surgeons finally got to them and set to work on them, one by one, in turn.

It is not generally known, but the Sydney was at the time of the fight acting as convoy, together with her sister ship, Melbourne, to transports carrying 40,000 troops.

IN MAN-DESERTED PARIS

At the left is shown Mrs. Pankhurst, the British militant suffragist, in Paris, talking with one of the women street car conductors. Since the war Mrs. Pankhurst has laid aside her animosity for the British government and is now doing everything possible to aid England and her allies in the struggle against Germany. For some time she has been in Paris, working in the hospitals and otherwise aiding in relief work.

Sayings of Lincoln

God must like common people or He would not have made so many of them.

* * *

For thirty years I have been a temperance man and I am too old to change.

* * *

It is no pleasure to me to triumph over anyone.

* * *

Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe.

* * *

Gold is good in its place; but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold.

* * *

This government must be preserved in spite of the acts of any man or set of men.

* * *

If all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America it would not do them full justice for their conduct during the war. God bless the women of America!

* * *

It is better only sometimes to be right than at all times to be wrong. Before I resolve to do one thing or the other I must gain confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made.

* * *

All should share the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently I would admit all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females.

* * *

I have changed my mind. I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.

* * *

There is no grievance that is a fit subject of redress by mob law. Among free men there can be no appeal from the ballot to the bullet and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their cause and pay the costs.

* * *

Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

* * *

Intelligence, patience, Christianity, a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our difficulties.

* * *

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned.

VARIETIES

Italy's merchant marine consists of 5,532 ships.

Madagascar has an area of 228,000 square miles.

Elephants are valued in India at about $500 each.

Pasadena, Cal., has 164 miles of streets and alleys.

The elephant has only eight teeth, four on each side.

Japan's rice crop is estimated at 280,895,418 bushels.

Norway in 1913 bought 3,158,488 pounds of leaf tobacco.

The Australian commonwealth has an army of nearly 55,000 men.

Shipbuilders in Scotland are in receipt of exceptionally large orders.

China is running short of window glass. The war in Europe is to blame.

The average depth of the sands on the African deserts is from thirty to forty feet.

In Sweden the drinking places are closed on Saturday because it is pay day, and the savings banks are kept open until midnight.

Clay found in one place in England is so bituminous that bricks made from it yield oil, gas and ammonia when heated in a retort.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than 1,000,000,000 feet to the box industry annually.

For sorting fruit as it is picked from a tree there has been invented a tube that separates the small from the large as they slide down it.

Historians say that more than 1,000 miles of the lower Nile were protected by artificial embankments and other works of engineering skill.

The superdreadnaught California, to be built at the New York navy yard, will be the first American battleship to be driven by electric motors.

Columbus university again claims the largest registration in this country having 10,961 students. The University of California is second with 8,481.

Investigation in North Carolina has shown that school attendance in cotton mill communities is always lower than in rural or even mountain districts.

By the erection of a chain of stations for a distance of 1,860 miles up the Congo river, it will be possible to send wireless messages all the way across Africa.

The Panama-Pacific exposition has established a clearing house for lost children and relatives, and has communication with the entire San Francisco telephone system.

Frederick the Great originated the Prussian guards. His ambition was to form a royal bodyguard of giants, and every country was ransacked by his agents to supply recruits.

In Persia there grows a weed the seed pods of which have long horns that enter the nostrils of grazing animals and frequently kill them by preventing them from eating or drinking.

A "pulp and paper course" has been instituted at the University of Maine. It gives four years' training in chemistry and engineering to fulfill the demand for specialists in paper manufacture.

So complete in every detail is the British commissariat system that the men in the fighting line are being supplied with fresh water, which is carried daily across the channel from Dover.

South Dakota people utilize their automobiles as prairie dog exterminators. They destroy the animal by conducting the exhaust from their engines into the burrow, using a bit of hose for the purpose.

From New York to Sydney by the Cape of Good Hope the distance is 12,395 miles. By the Suez canal it is 13,828 miles. By the Straits of Magellan, 12,159 miles, and by the Panama canal 9,814 miles.

The wife of a Bulgarian rarely goes out without her husband, does not receive callers in her husband's absence, seldom appears in a restaurant, a cafe or a place of public amusement, and never goes to any such place unless her husband accompanies her.

The best authorities agree that the total of the crops raised from seed in the United States might be doubled by improved methods of farming. To do this would add $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 to the nation's wealth and the resources of its farm population.

Two corporations, financed by Japanese capital and composed of Japanese subjects, have been organized in Davao, Mindanao, under the laws of the Philippine Islands, to develop farming, stock raising and local trading. The capital of each is $10,000.

A very noted diamond is the one of sapphire blue tint, known as the Hope diamond, which is valued at about $100,000. It is thought to have been cut from a blue stone which was once owned by Louis XIV., and which disappeared during the French revolution.

A button famine is said to be threatening this country on account of the war, but the buttons the supply of which is threatened are mostly of the ornamental kind. If the worst should happen, people could again use the wooden buttons, covering them with cloth for the sake of appearances.

It has been calculated by a government botanist that one seed of cotton, given the application of all possible care and skill, would produce 80,000,000,000 seeds in six years, and he gives an actual case of the production of 11,000 bushels of seed of a pure strain of wheat from a single grain in five years, without the exercise of any special care.

Wonderful changes have been wrought in the transmountain thoroughfare in the state of Washington. In seven months the tortuous, narrow path across the Cascades has been transformed into a splendid 16-foot highway with a maximum grade of 5 per cent. The state of Washington has spent approximately $335,000 on the 28 miles from North Bend to Lake Keechelus.

The English cuckoo, like the American cowbird, leaves its single egg in the nests of birds much smaller than itself, like the hedge sparrow, the pied wagtail and the meadow pipit. When the young cuckoo—a veritable giant in comparison with its nestmates—is a few days old it pushes its companions out of the nest, and then becomes the sole object of the care of its tiny foster parents.

Collop Monday is the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. The name refers to the dinner which, in some parts of England, is almost universal on that day. It is customary to have collops of bacon and eggs for dinner. Go into some districts in England at dinner time on Collop Monday and you will be sure to be saluted by the smell of fried slices of bacon and eggs.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Springs of Poetry

BY MARTHA J. HOLDEN.

We are told that "everybody is a poet, if you scratch deep enough." The gem lies hidden under even the roughest and toughest exterior, and there is no telling what poetic utterance will come to it to work.

"The Master loves you," was the terse and vital phrase with which a noted prison worker and slum teacher roused Billy Sunday. He had the poetic vision which has held all through his practical religious ministry.

The poet foretells all that the scientist men later perform; the poet first sees the suggestion that is later put into the working test for the use of man.

Our big Blade family loves poetry, and we have as many letters and invitations from the men as from the women for the old favorites in verse and song.

Poetry is a wonderful stimulant in this work-a-day world. I try to read a little every day myself, and I am delighted to know that many busy home mothers and fathers do the same, and read it to their children.

The best poetry ever written is in the Best Book, and that we may surely read every day if we do not commit the secular poets.

The Blade scrap books being compiled from week to week will, in time, contain many of the treasures of more ambitious anthologies, and those members who contribute good old verse are performing an enduring service to the world.

Much good poetry is being written today. Literary standards are higher, and the present day product has gained in workmanship, while losing nothing in poetic spirit and inspiration.

Mawkish sentimentalism is never worthy, though it often masquerades as poetry. By thus discriminating reading the best we come to have a distaste for the mediocre in verse as well as prose.

There is a decided upward tendency in the taste of the younger members of our family, who used to clamor for "The Murder of Pearl Bryan," "The Johnstown Flood," and other horrors too terrible to mention.

The melancholy relation in bad verse of death by disaster, violence or disgrace is never poetry. Sombre subjects are often treated by the poets, as today is written much verse upon the war. But there must be something beside a rhymed tale of suffering to make it poetry. Poetry must voice the misery so that it appeals to every high phase of our being and inspires us to know no rest until we have tried to help.

Try in your reading of poetry to get the poet's point of view. Too often we are satisfied with the lilt and measure of the song, and miss its message.

I lately heard a humorous criticism of the good old Fifth Reader favorite, "Twenty Years Ago." We published it by request Feb. 4. You remember.

Most of us have been brought upon that poem, standing tensely beside our desks and in position, to read it tenderly before the class or perhaps to recite it from the rostrum in the presence of admiring visitors.

Have you ever seriously considered the untter falsity of this old favorite? It is not poetry, because it is not truth. The measure pleases and the sentimentalism, not sentiment, holds us, but what is gained?

In the first place, the man who wanders to the village, Tom, having gone there to school just twenty years ago, would now, by the most generous calculation, be some thirty odd years old. Why would none be left to greet him?

The old soldiers on our page are still able and eager to greet each other at their reunions and it is over fifty years ago with them.

"The same old bricks are in the walls." Why not—what is the average life of a brick? There is a colonial mansion in Charleston, S. C., whose bricks were brought from England long before the American revolution. Same old bricks.

The fact that the school house is altered some is cheering. It should be, in twenty years. Better lighting, heating and ventilation will do much for the descendants of our patriarch of forty.

I don't want to spoil this poem for you. I still like it, for old sake's sake, but I do want to help to form a discriminating taste for our younger readers.

Think and reason, even while yielding to the lull of the meter. Don't let the rhymster cheat you.

Fanny Crosby Is Dead, but Legions Sing Her Sweet Old Gospel Hymns

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 12.—Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer, author of about 8,000 hymns, died here this morning, after a long illness. She would have been 95 years old on March 24 of this year.

Eight thousand hymns of Christian worship sung in Protestant churches throughout the world, are the work of Fanny Crosby. No one since the days of Charles Wesley or Isaac Watts has made anywhere near as large a contribution to the gospel song book as did the blind writer whose death occurred today.

Fanny Crosby's name was signed so regularly as author of one hymn after another that the hymn book makers of a quarter of a century ago were forced to give her some 200 different pen names to make it appear that someone besides the famous writer had contributed. Thousands — perhaps hundreds of thousands—who sang her songs, which were translated into every language, did not know that it was a blind woman's inspiration which they employed to express their Christian faith and hope in song.

Saved by Grace, Blessed Assurance, Rescue the Perishing and Safe in the Arms of Jesus are typical of Fanny Crosby's most popular religious verses.

Completed Hymn in Mind.

Fanny Crosby never really wrote her poems, but completed each one in her mind and dictated it to an amanuensis. Thus she would compose a dozen or more hymns before they were committed to paper.

Ira D. Sankey's story of gospel hymns tells how Safe in the Arms of Jesus, one of the most popular of the Crosby hymns, was written. W. H. Doane came into a room in New York once, where Fanny Crosby was talking with Mr. Bradbury, and said: "Fanny, I have written a tune, and I want you to write words for it." "Let me hear how the tune goes," she replied. After Mr. Doane had played it over for her on a small organ she at once exclaimed: "Why, that tune says, Safe in the Arms of Jesus, and I will see what I can do about it."

She at once retired to an adjoining room, where she spent half an hour alone. On returning she quoted to Mr. Doane the words of this now immortal hymn.

But Fannu Crosby did not begin hymn writing until she was over 40 years of age. Fifty years ago she was best known for her popular melodies, which were whistled all over the country, such as Proud World Good-bye, I'm Going Home; Hazel Dell, The Honeysuckle Glen and Never Forget the Dear Ones.

Bound to Be Contented.

Born in Putnam county, New York state, March 24, 1820, christened Frances Jane Crosby, and married to Alexander Van Alstyne, a blind music teacher who died many years ago, the blind writer lived to be 95 years old. Her mother had lived to be 102, and her grandmother to be 106. She retained to the last all of her faculties—excepting sight. She lost this during a fever in infancy, when a hot poultice was applied to her eyes, destroying the optic nerve.

At eight years the little girl displayed her first talent in versification by this philosophy of contentment:

Oh, what a happy soul am I,
Although I cannot see;
I am resolved that in this world
Contented I will be.

How many blessings I enjoy,
That other people don't;
To weep and sigh because I'm blind
I cannot and I won't.

For 12 years she studied at the New York Institution for the Blind. She never learned to read by the raised letters. Playing the guitar while a child she so calloused her fingers that they were not sensitive enough to read the raised characters. All she learned she memorized from hearing. During her connection with the institution, which included an additional 12 years as a teacher, she traveled all over the country declaiming her own verses. Before both houses of congress she once recited these special lines:

"O ye, who here from every state convene,
Illustrious band; may we not hope the scene
You now behold will prove to every mind
Instruction hath a ray to cheer the blind.

Household Hints

Lye Hominy.—I send this recipe in answer to a request of a couple of weeks ago. Shell 5 or 6 quarts of clean corn and boil in water enough to cover, with 1 teacupful of common cooking soda, boil until hulls come off easy; take off and wash thoroughly by rubbing through hands in several clean waters; put on and boil again until the hulls all loosen; repeat the washing until you get the hulls all out of it, then it is ready to cook.—Mrs. R. E. S., Pa.

Bird Houses.

How many bird houses are you going to have ready for occupancy by the end of this month? Have you built one? Write and tell us.—M. H.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"A successful day is likely to be a restful one, an unsuccessful day an exhausting one. The man who is greatly interested in his work and who finds delight in overcoming the difficulties of his calling, is not likely to become so tired as the man for whom the work is a burden."—System.

POEMS WANTED

College Oil Cans, and a parody on Maud Mueller.—To J. M. Thompson, Old Washington, Ohio.

Barney McCoy and I've Wandered to the Hills, Maggie.—To Abijah Barney, Glengarry, W. Va.

The Indian Warrior's Grave.—To A. T. Hammond, Erie, Pa.

The Irish Washerwoman.

Mary Wood.—To Jas. Golden, Friendsville, Pa.

My Father Is Growing Old.—To Henry L. Johnson, Otsego, Mich.

By Blue-Eyed Boy.—To Ida B. Sippy, Akron, Ind.

Poem containing:
Racing thru the meadows,
Riding on the hay,
Chasing downhill shadows,
Picking roses gay.
—To Mrs. D. B. Voorheis.

POETS' CORNER

LASCA

By Frank Desprez.

I want free life, and I want fresh air,
And I sigh for the canter after the cattle,
The crack of the whips like shots in a battle,
The medley of horns and hoofs and heads
That wars and wrangles and scatters and spreads,
The green beneath and the blue above,
And dash and danger, and life and love.

And Lasca!
Lasca used to ride
On a mouse-gray mustang close to my side,
With blue serape and bright-belled spur;
I laughed with joy as I looked at her!
Little knew she of books or of creeds;
An Ave Maria sufficed her needs;
Little she cared save to be by my side,
To ride with me, and ever to ride,
From San Saba's shore to Lavaca's tide.

She was as bold as the billows that beat,
She was as wild as the breezes that blow;
From her little head to her little feet
She was swayed in her suppleness to and fro
By each gust of passion; a sapling pine,
That grows on the edge of a Kansas bluff,
And wars with the wind when the weather is rough.
Is like this Lasca, this love of mine.
She would hunger that I might eat,
Would take the bitter and leave me the sweet;
But once, when I made her jealous, for fun,
At something I'd whispered, or looked, or done,
One Sunday, in San Antonio,
To a glorious girl on the Alamo,
She drew from her garter a dear little dagger,
And sting of a wasp!—it made me stagger!
An inch to the left, or an inch to the right,
And I shouldn't be maundering here tonight;
But she sobbed, and sobbing, so swiftly bound
Her torn reboso about the wound,
That I quite forgave her. Scratches don't count
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

Her eye was brown—a deep, deep brown;
Her hair was darker than her eye;
And something in her smile and frown,
Curled crimson lip and instep high,
Showed that there ran in each blue vein,
Mixed with the milder Aztec strain,
The vigorous vintage of old Spain.
She was alive in every limb
With feeling, to the finger tips;
And when the sun is like a fire,
And sky one shining soft sapphire
One does not drink in little sips.

* * * *

The air was heavy, the night was hot,
I sat by her side and forgot—forgot;
Forgot the herd that were taking their rest,
Forgot that the air was close, oppressed,
That the Texas norther comes sudden and so
In the dead of night or the blaze of noon;
That, once let the herd at its breath take fright,
Nothing on earth can stop the flight;
And woe to the rider and woe to the steed
Who falls in front of their wild stampede!

* * * *

Was that thunder? I grasped the cord
Of my swift mustang without a word.
I sprang to the saddle, and she close behind,
Away! on a hot chase down the wind!
But never was fox hunt half so hard,
And never was speed so little spared;
For we rode for our lives. You shall hear how we fared
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

The mustang flew, and we urged him on;
There was one chance left, and you have but one—
Halt, jump to ground and shoot your horse;
Crouch under his carcass and take your chance
And if the steers in their frantic course
Don't batter you both to pieces at once,
You may thank your star; if not, good-by
To the quickening kiss and the long-drawn sigh,
And the open air and the open sky,
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

The cattle gained on us, and, just as I felt
For my old six-shooter behind in my belt
Down came the mustang, and down came we,
Clinging together, and—what was the rest?
A body that spread itself on my breast.
Two arms that shielded my dizzy head,
Two lips that hard on my lips were prest;
Then came thunder in my ears,
As over us surged the sea of steers,
Blows that beat blood into my eyes,
And when I could rise—
Lasca was dead!

I gouged out a grave a few feet deep,
And there in Earth's arms I laid her to sleep;
And there she is lying, and no one knows,
And the summer shines and the winter snows;
For many a day the flowers have spread
A pall of petals over her head,
And the little gray hawk hangs aloft in the air,
And the sly coyote trots here and there,
And the black snaks glides and glitters and slides
Into a rift in a cottonwood tree;
And the buzzard sails on,
And comes, and is gone.
Stately and still, like a ship at sea,
And I wonder why I do not care
For the things that are, like the things that were.
Does half my heart lie buried there,
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande?

THE HOUSEKEEPER

By Margaret Widdemer.

Oh, Woman, what is the thing you do,
and what is the thing you cry?
Is your house not warm and enclosed from harm, that you thrust the curtain by?
And have we not toiled to build for you a peace from the winds outside,
That you seek to know how the battles go and ride where the fighters ride?

You have taken my spindle away from me, you have taken away my loom,
You bid me sit in the dust of it, at peace without cloth or broom,
You have shut me still with a sleepy will, with nor evil nor good to do,
While our house the World that we kep for God should be garnished and swept anew.

The evil things that have waxed and grown while I sat with my white hands still,
They have meshed our World till they twined and curled through my window-sill;
Shall I sit and smile at mine ease the while that my house is wrongly kept?
It is mine to see that the house of me is straightened and cleansed and swept!

My daughters strive for their souls alive, harried and starved and cold—
Shall I bear it long, who was swift and strong in guarding them white of old?
My children cry in our house the World, neglected and hard-opprest—
Is my right not then to command all men to be still while the children rest?

I, who labored beside my mate when the work of the World began,
The watch I kept while my children slept I will keep today by Man;
I have crouched too long by the little hearths at the bidding of Man my mate—
I go to kindle the Hearth of the World, that Man has left desolate!

THE BURIAL OF MOSES

(Deut. 34:6.)

By Mrs. C. F. Alexander.

By Nebo's lowly mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man knows that sepulcher,
And no man saw it e'er
For the Angel of God upturned the sod
And laid the dear man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth,
And no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes back when the night is done
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun,

Noiselessly as the springtime,
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves.
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out on his lonely eyrie,
Looked on the wondrous sight.
Perchance the lion, stalking,
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But, when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum
Follow his funeral car.
They show the banners taken,
They tell the battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
We lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest.
In the great minster transcript,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the organ rings
And the sweet choir sings,
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the truest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This, the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word.
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hillside for a pall;
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall;
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave;
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave.

In that strange grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again, O wondrous thought!
Before the Judgment Day,
And stand with glory wrapt around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God.

A lonely grave in Moab's land;
O dark Beth-peor's hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours
And teach them to be still.
God hath His mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep like the hidden sleep
Of him he loved so well.

KEEP SWEET AND KEEP MOVIN'

Homely phrase of our Southland bright—
Keep steady step to the flam of the drum—
Touch to the left—eyes to the right—
Sing with the soul though the lips be dumb,
Hard to be good when the wind's in the east;
Hard to be gay when the heart is down;
When "they that trouble you are increased,"
When you look for a smile and see a frown,
But
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

Hard to be sweet when the throng is dense,
When elbows jostle and shoulders crowd;
Easy to give and take offense
When the touch is rough and the voice is loud;
"Keep to the right" in the city's throng
"Divide the road" on the broad highway;
There's one way right when everything's wrong;
"Easy and fair goes far in a day."
Just
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

The quick taunt answers the hasty word—
The lifetime chance for a "help" is missed;
The muddiest pool is a fountain stirred,
A kind hand clinched makes an ugly fist,
When the nerves are tense and the mind is vexed,
The spark lies close to the magazine;
Whisper a hope to the soul perplexed—
Banish a fear with a smile serene—
Just
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A SATISFACTORY DIET

With nothing to boast about but much for which to be thankful, I wish to give my experience in regard to the use of meat. The eating of meat is to a considerable extent, a habit, and doubtless many think they must go along without it.

As a rule, I eat meat not more than one day in a week, whereas I used to eat it two or three times a day. I eat it when fresh today and feel better for doing it. I don't think it fit for any but outdoor workers in a cold climate. I always made of suet fat is what I use on my bread, preferring it to butter. I eat no unusual amount of eggs either, but some of both. For the morning meal I eat mostly plain cake with coffee and Postum mixed for each meal. I eat nothing heavy at the evening meal unless I want a headache the next morning.

My health is very good at 68 years; I feel well and able to work and can do an ordinary day's work. I use no intoxicating liquor or tobacco.—C. W. H., N. Y.

A COMRADE

Like the majority of the Boys of '61 and '5, I enlisted in the service of the United States. I was wounded and taken prisoner in Nov., '64; in Jan. I was taken to Harrisonburg, in the valley of Va., and kept in the old jail for a few days; I remember the quaint structure with its dingy walls and raised platform about the open fireplace and the heavy chairs made fast to the floor with large staples, for securing prisoners. I was sent from there to Staunton, Va. Two days after my arrival in Staunton, a small lot of prisoners arrived, a detachment of the 8th Ohio Cavalry, captured at Beverly, W. Va., by Gen. Rosser. On the next morning I remember seeing a couple of officers buy some bread for their breakfast instead of eating raw dough, as many of us did.

One young man, by name of James E. Polley, some rebel having taken his boots, had to travel over mountains, through snow and ice, barefoot, till his feet were lacerated and frosted so that large abscesses had formed. As I sit by the fire these winter evenings in a dreamy mood, I think of the old comrades and what warmth there is in a good handshake. Though it seems but a short time since we were discharged, never to assemble in company or brigade formation again, I look in the mirror and behold I am an old man and I wonder how soon we shall hear taps.—George W. Cottrail, Wolf's Summit, W. Va., Co. G, 6th W. Va. Vol. Cav.

THE OTHER SIDE

As an old pedestrian of this world's joys and sorrows, I beg to differ with the Minnesota schoolma'm who said the most unhappy person was a "real old bachelor" or a "real old maid." Who can be, or is, more unhappy than the wife of a man who drinks, with a family half starved and half clothed children. I do not remember of being acquainted with but one old bachelor, but I have known several real old maids in my time and I never heard them complain of being unhappy, and from appearances one would judge them to be happier than many mothers with a family of little ones to toil for and not much to toil with.

I think the schoolma'm will change her mind, if it is ever her lot to have her rest broken night after night taking care of little ones, with no sympathy from the father, as is the case with many mothers. There are many women who never regret matrimony while there are others who would prefer their freedom again. I wish to say to A. F. R. of Mich., I have always had a home and it has never been my lot to live with strange families, but I have had in my life more than a hundred different families for neighbors, and not in one instance did the husband go to church on Sunday and the wife stay at home and work, tho in many cases vice versa. There are many good husbands and good fathers, but to my thinking there are far more of the wives and mothers.—A Blade Reader, Mich.

SOME HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

To have health, one should eat slowly and moderately. Eat little or no meat. Drink plenty of water, two full glasses one half hour before breakfast. Take all the exercise possible in the open air and sunshine. If the weather be had, take physical exercise in your room with the windows open. Practice deep breathing ten minutes each day, knowing the body is largely controlled by the mind. Be slow to anger. Anger has been known to poison the blood and bring disease. Throw care and worry to the winds. Go to bed early with plenty of fresh air in your room and with a clear conscience, get refreshing sleep. Be optimistic, count your joys and not your sorrows. Be kind, patient and generous to all. Try to find some good in every one and discourage the habit of faultfinding. Live in the present; dwell not on the past; nor anticipate the future. Have an aim in life and try to live up to it. If defeated in your purpose, be not cast down, but with a cheerful heart and willing mind you'll rise again. Remember the Golden Rule. Have faith in God and your fellowman.—B.

Our Correspondents

I have learned not to take life too hard and too personally, but to take it as it comes, and to make the best of things for one's self and for others. We are just filling out our little space in God's great creation; let us try to do it well.—M. C. C., Vermont.

I venture a request that your paper or this page especially, does not make heroes of any of the present day warriors. This country wants peace, and it wants Jesus to reign King over us now and forever. The great generals whom we extol, are really wholesale murderers; let us look upon them as such.—Mrs. R. H. B., Calif.

Calvin W. Russell, Nebr. voted for Fremont for president in 1856 and has voted for every Republican President since. Will write again of early Ohio days. I lived at Wauseon.

I would say to Montana Sister who inquired after the price of land in Missouri, that average good farms can be bought in Howell county for about $60 an acre. There is rough, steep hill land that can be bought cheaper. We came here recently, and I have this advice to offer to people contemplating coming, not to buy without first coming and seeing the country. There is a great deal of that done. Local conditions are very different here than in Mont. The springs are mostly along the streams in the hilly rough places.—M. W., Minn.

I am looking for a book called Convent of the Sacred Heart. If you have it please send to Mrs. R. H. Weatherly, Laingsburg, Mich.

I am a soldier of the reg. Light Inf. enlisted in 79th S. J. M. O. J. W. C. W. Va., was in Sherman's march to the sea. He is hoping to live to see the day when the worst evil will be driven from the United States, the rum power.

I see that E. R. B., Iowa asks what we think about old people giving away their money and property on the strength that some one will take care of them. My say is this, never do it, for no matter if it is to the favorite child they will not appreciate it or keep their word.

If E. R. B. had ever read the song entitled "Black Sheep," he would not ask that question. That explains a father's love and wealth given to his favorite son. When he married the wife did not care for the old man, and he was turned out in the cold world, but the "Black Sheep" arrives in time (after being turned out by the father) to save him.—A Sister, N. Y.

I was intensely interested in an article which appeared some time ago in behalf of "father" versus "dad." I am opposed to hearing father dubbed "dad." I am father of two boys, aged 5 and 7 years. I hope I will never see the day when they have little enough respect for me to call me plain "dad." I wish to be understood. I do not speak for others—this is my personal view of the question. It is not simply the name "dad" that has its semblance of disrespect, but it is usually the spirit of dishonor back of it that makes it repulsive to the true standard of household etiquette. Of course I will admit that there may be exceptions. Some parents prefer to be called "dad" and "mam," and teach their children to call them such. But the cases referred to in particular are the ones in which boys (and sometimes girls) begin to speak of father as dad contrary to their earlier parental training. When a boy gets too big (in his own mind) to address his father in the way he was taught from childhood, and addresses his father as the old man or dad, he is no longer worthy to be called his son, because the relation of son to father is just as sacred as that of father to son.—J. W. R., W. Va.

We exchange our ideas very much the same as a common family. I am pleased to see our brothers and sisters give inspiring and soul-leading thoughts. I'm not much of an original thinker, but if I accomplish no more than I have done, perhaps I am entitled to a place as a writer for our page.

The fact that I have brought forth a continued volley of "shot and shell" is evidence that some of our fairer sex had to set their delicate minds in motion to puncture my hide as they have been doing for the past six months. Come on, girls, I'm part woman when it comes to a tongue battle. I enjoy it.—Repub. Bach., Tenn.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

CALIFORNIA

Years ago, in my "eastern home," I was a reader of the Blade. Miss Bouton, at that time, was one of the Blade workers. Their motto was:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

The 21st of last June, as an invalid, I came to southern California, hoping to regain my health. I am now much better, and I enjoy the Blade. I read in the Peace Page letters from many parts of the United States and they are always interesting to me, but I have not yet read one from this county.

We live 2½ miles east of the grand Pacific ocean, and standing on our south porch, in the beautiful sunlight, we see the ocean as a sea of glass, too beautiful for the naked eye. East and north are mountains miles away, some of them covered with snow.

Mount Wilson, with its immense telescope, visited by astronomers from all over the world. We have always the ocean breeze or mountain air, giving health to the people here.

Bounding our little village of Sawtelle on the north is the National Soldiers' Home, with about 3,000 inmates.—C. G., California.

MICHIGAN SNOW

The winter mornings in southern Michigan are beautiful. I can look out on a field of pure snow covering small hills and valleys. It has been snowing during the night and is about five inches deep. I do not agree with C. H. S., of Michigan, when he said he had yet to see the young lady that appreciates good habits enough to admire him as she does the fellow with a cigar or pipe or chew of tobacco in his mouth. I am afraid they are a queer lot of girls. I believe most of us girls admire the young men that can honestly say they have no bad habits.—Thelma, Mich.

LINCOLN'S HOME

I came to Illinois when quite young, the 12th day of April, 1853. That was the day I was born, and have been here ever since. In the spring of '65 we bought a farm in Coler county, what was known as Goosenest Prairie, and moved in the same year. We moved by wagons, my father driving one of the teams. My brother and I and a cousin drove through 60 head of hogs on foot. The distance was 55 miles. We landed there the fourth day in a heavy rain; our farm was one and a half miles north of the Lincoln farm; the house on the Lincoln farm was a double log hut. It was later moved to Chicago to the World's Fair. I used to go to dances in it when I was a boy.

Illinois can boast of raising bigger corn, fatter hogs, nicer cattle and prettier girls than any other state in the Union. What do you think of it, Bachelor from Tenn.?—C. A. McG., Ills.

THE BEST GIRL

Boys, have you ever stopped to think what kind of a girl you like best? Which do you? The rattle-brained little one who turns the lights low when you call and lets you hold her hand and kiss her. Don't you know that it is that way with all the fellows that call? Or do you like the girl who receives you in her home among her family, who plays for you and has the sister or brother in the parlor with her? Who talks in a low voice and laughs softly. Who doesn't accept jewelry from you and is delighted with a book or small box of candy. Who shakes hands with you when you leave and impresses on your mind the sense of her good fellowship. Boys, we girls like an upright, honorable man, with a clean, honest record, whom we can trust despite all of the little tales started on him, whom we are willing to give the crowning attribute of a woman's life—a woman's love.—Fluretti.

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save $2 by Making It at Home.

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Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50—a clear saving of nearly $2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

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Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Remember Mother.

I say to you who have mothers, be kind to them, for you know not when they will be taken from you. There were about 30 joined our church this winter, nearly all young people. We have quite an interest awakened in our church. I have four sisters and five brothers. I have twin brothers 7 years old. I keep house for my father, as my two older sisters are married. I was 16 years old the fifth of October. If I have a hobby, it is reading. I would like to receive cards from some of The Blade boys and girls; will try and answer all—Bertha Rowland, Newport, O., Route 1.

The Bird Houses.

I am an ardent lover of birds, as well as squirrels, rabbits and all God's creatures. I do all that I can to protect them. Last summer I built several neat little birdhouses. I like to see the little birds come out and to hear them sing. It seems as if they are thanking me for providing a home for them. Next summer I am going to build some houses with feeding platforms attached. I have seven brothers and four sisters. My youngest sister and two small brothers go a mile to school. I am 17 years of age and would like to exchange cards and letters with boys and girls of about my age.—Keith White, Little Genesee, N. Y.

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All thing both great and small,
And the same God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

is a bit of verse that Keith can appreciate.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET.

I am a boy of ten, and live on a small farm which we and the birds keep improving. I like the birds, especially the partridges, they eat so many insects.—Alton Dowd, Candor, N. C.

Douener D. McGinnis, Ghent, W. Va., farms six months and goes to school six months. In his home is a good selection of books, a map of the United States, of West Virginia and of his county. Douener's favorite study is United States history.

Edna S. Lemper, 14, November 4, Lompoc, Cal., has lived in California all her life, and says that she does not see how any state could be better.

L. Marie Berry, Wyatt, W. Va., loves the birds, and is welcome to the club.

Chas. B. Alter, Goodland, Ind., says Indiana is the best state.

Artie Armstrong, Summersville, W. Va., likes to play the organ.

Clementine Smith, Oak Grove, Tenn., 8, says that she can do all kinds of farm work, and that she loves to feed stock. Her mother died when Clementine was 6. Her father is in Arkansaw. Clementine is trying to live a Christian life, and that makes her rough path easier.

Fannie Riggs, Camden, N. C., says she is glad to see Friday, as that is the day that the Blade arrives.

Clifford Craver, 10, Fillmore, Ind., has a twin brother named Clarence. Clifford loves the birds and is glad when they build near his home.

B. L. Candill, Proctor, N. C., is a bird lover.

Cora Hamilton, 16, November, Marsh Hill, Pa., lives in a beautiful valley which is fine in summer, but very cold in the winter time.

Eva May Hyatt, 12, Franklin, N. C., likes to ride horseback and help her father do the feeding, as she has no brothers.

Orpha Curts, Millgrove, Ind., has been sick for some time, and would enjoy cards.

Clyde Clifford, Marsfield, Vt., wishes to hear from the western boys and girls.

Mamie Spencer and Cora Edwards, of Edgar and Sophia respectively, N. C., like to read and to darn. They are close friends and schoolmates aged 15.

Jessie Metcalfe, 9, Marshall, N. C., has had an experience with a bird that may be of interest. It was a storm beaten and on a stormy night when it came to their window. Her father took it in and kept it till morning. Jessie is a flower lover, too.

L. M. Pletcher, Muddlety, W. Va., has been feeding the birds these cold stormy days.

S. Bailey, Claria, W. Va., lives on a farm near Daniels Run.

Iva M. Baryhat, Valley Springs, S. D., 14, in the eighth grade, received three diplomas of honor from the county superintendent. She has a pet black cat, and belongs to a crochet club of girls.

Clarence Coleman, Buchanan, Mich., January 24, says his hobbies are to be truthful, kind and honest.

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96 Tones Positively the very newest, latest invention for the deaf. You get the real tones of the natural voice—the finest qualities in music. In this latest perfected ear phone we have striven to give to all deaf persons sound responses as nearly like those of the normal ear as possible. You will be truly amazed when you put this thin receiver phone to your ear for the first time. It is to the hearing what clear glasses are to the eye-sight as against misty glasses. Write for the free book on deafness. Get our direct-to-you-from-our-laboratory offer. Lowest prices—quick service.

Valuable Book FREE

The Mears Ear Phone book — mailed free — explains all the causes of deafness; tells how to stop the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Write at once—now—for this Free Book and our Special Introductory Offer. Send a postal today.

Mears Ear Phone Co.
45 West 34th St. Dept. 5272 New York

URIC ACID SOLVENT

For Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives. For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back, or kidney or bladder troubles.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never used The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 1792 New P. O. Building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle (32 doses), without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.

GERMANS USE MORTAR THEY TOOK FROM FRENCH IN 1870

Paris, Feb. 15.—A company of infantry which, after a sharp bayonet attack, successfully occupied some German trenches, found there a French mortar which had been captured in 1870, and which had been used with great effectiveness in the present struggle.

Spectacles ON TRIAL FREE

Don't Send Me A Penny When You Answer This Announcement.

I am putting on the market a large-eye, cable-temple spectacle, the frame of which is made of composition non-gold metal that looks like gold, although there is not one cent's worth of gold in their entire makeup. The hooks that go around the ears are made of soft twisted cable wire (just exactly like the high-priced spectacles now on the market) which will not hurt the most tender ears. I want you to send for these large-eye, cable-temple, non-gold spectacles of mine.

As soon as you get them I want you to put the first pair on your eyes—the reading and sewing spectacles—sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible, thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eyepains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on the second pair—the distance and shooting spectacles—shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some bright and early morning, and you'll be greatly delighted to find that they help you wonderfully in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, you'll easily be able to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on, and this even if your eyes are so very weak that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

But the third pair—the protection pair of spectacles—is the best of them all. With this pair of protection spectacles on your eyes, you will be able to work around in your kitchen and do your cooking in front of a red-hot stove, go out into the field and do your plowing, or go out driving in the brightest sunshine, or when the snow is on the ground, and they will prevent you from contracting those eye troubles usually caused by heat, dust, grit and dirt, and keep your eyes in good condition while doing your work.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

I am going to send these three pairs of spectacles home to you at once, all charges prepaid, so that you can try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere, everywhere, anyway and everyway.

Can you get a squarer deal than this anywhere?

Did you ever hear of a fairer or squarer proposition in which you are offered 3 pairs of large-eye, cable-temple spectacles to fit the whole family, on free trial for fully ten days in your own home, without a cent in advance or even a reference?

Just fill in the below coupon and send it in at once without a cent of money. Do this right now before you forget it.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please mail me, all charges prepaid, a complete family set of three pairs of reading, shooting and protection spectacles on 10 days' free trial, and if I find that I can read, sew, hunt and look away off in the distance with them just as well as I ever did in my life, then and then only will I pay you $1.00 for the whole family set of 3 pairs. It is, however, positively and distinctly understood that if, after 10 days' free trial I don't like them for any reason whatsoever (and I am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you and will not owe you one single, solitary cent, as you have agreed to let me try them fully 10 days without one cent of pay, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that promise.

If you want any of these three pairs of spectacles to fit any other members of your family, give their ages on this line.....

How old are you?.....How many years have you used spectacles?.....

Name .....

P. O. .....

R. F. D. No.....Box No.....State.....

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

Please tell something about the powers of the President of the United States.—C. L. B., Gravity, Iowa.

The President endeavors to keep in touch with public sentiment, particularly through his official advisors, the members of the cabinet. It was at first proposed that this body should exercise a definite check upon the President, but it was clearly perceived that the power of the senate over treaties and appointments was sufficient for that purpose. The act of 1789, creating the office of secretary of state, permitted the President to remove a secretary without previously consulting the senate. This power has been used on two occasions only. As head of the army and navy the President exercises an extensive appointing power in peace, and actual command in war. He also has the direct appointment of some 5,000 civil officials of higher rank, and indirectly influences the appointment of all others. A few of the President's appointments are made upon his own responsibility, all others with the advice and consent of the senate. The accompanying power of removal does not extend to judges or army and naval officers. The President exercises a potent influence upon legislation, due to his position as a great party leader, his veto power and enormous patronage. In theory, by means of the veto, the President wields a power equal to one-sixth of the whole number of senators and representatives, but practically he is far more potent. It is upon the presidency that the judiciary depends for the enforcement of its decrees.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS

Please give the names of the United States ambassadors to the European countries.—E. M. W., Owego, N. Y.

The present ambassador to Russia is George T. Marye; to Austria-Hungary, Frederic C. Penfield; to France, William G. Sharpe; to Germany, James W. Gerard; to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page; to Spain, Joseph E. Willard; to Great Britain, Walter H. Page; to Belgium, Brand Whitlock; to Denmark, Maurice F. Egan; to the Netherlands, Henry Van Dyke; to Norway, A. G. Schmedeman; to Sweden, Ira N. Morris; to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall; to Portugal, Thomas B. Birch; to Greece, Garrett Droppers, also to Montenegro; to Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia, Chas. J. Vopica; to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau.

CORRA HARRIS

Kindly give a short life sketch of Corra Harris.—J. L. A., Redfield, Iowa.

Corra May Harris, the author, was born at Farm Hill, Georgia, March 17, 1869. She was educated at home, and in 1887 married Rev. Lundy Howard Harris, who died in 1910. Mrs. Harris began writing for the Independent in 1899; was a contributor of "Brasstown Valley Stories" to the American magazine in 1905-09. She is the author of the Circuit Rider's Wife, Eve's Second Husband, the Recording Angel, and others.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Please give a sketch of the life of Alexander Campbell.—G. B., Brooks, W. Va.

Alexander Campbell, the American clergyman, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1788, and died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866. He emigrated to the United States in 1807. He was originally a Presbyterian, but withdrew from that church in 1812, and received baptism by immersion the same year. In connection with his father, Thomas Campbell, he formed several congregations, which united with a Baptist association, but protested against all human creeds as a bond of union, accepting the Bible alone as a rule of faith and practice. He met with much opposition in the assertion of this principle, and in 1827 was excluded from the fellowship of the Baptist churches. By his discussion on public platforms, and his serial publications, "The Christian Baptist," and the "Millennial Harbinger," Campbell gradually formed a large party of followers, who began about 1827, to form themselves into a sect under the designation of "The Disciples of Christ," but who were most commonly known as Campbellites. In 1841 Campbell founded Bethany College in West Virginia. His writings are numerous.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Please publish information concerning the Suez canal.—W. O. S., Shelby, Mich.

The Suez canal, which may be said to have converted Africa into an island, runs for nearly 100 miles from Suez to the Red Sea. It is not the first work of the kind constructed in the same locality; a large canal from the Red Sea to the Nile being known to have existed from six centuries before the Christian era to the latter part of the Eighth century after it, when it finally became choked up. About 1854 Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French engineer, obtained from the viceroy of Egypt the privilege of making a ship canal from Suez to Tineh on the Mediterranean, and in 1858 a company was formed for the purpose of carrying out his plans. Half the shares were taken in France, one-fourth in Egypt, and very few in England. The work was begun on April 25, 1859, and it was estimated the cost would be $30,000,000, but the cost, when originally completed, was $95,000,000. Some of the privileges granted to the company by the viceroy of Egypt were bought back by him at very high prices; some others he was unable to fulfill. In these and in other ways the viceroy became largely interested in the scheme. In November, 1875, the British government bought from him his interest in the canal, consisting of 176,602 shares, for $20,000,000. The Egyptian government agreed to furnish a contingent of the fellaheen, and the work was at once begun. From Port Said the distance across the canal is 70 miles in a direct line. The material excavated was usually sand, but in places it was necessary to blast through strata of solid rock. The total excavation was 80,000,000 cubic yards. The opposition of Great Britain to the employment of fellaheen labor, etc., delayed its completion and increased its cost. This necessitated the adoption of machines. The appliances thus used were various and very efficient. With them the contractors excavated 50,000,000 cubic meters, with the assistance of less than 4,000 men, and in less than five years. The work was all performed in daylight. To facilitate the construction of the great canal a service canal 20 feet wide and five feet deep was constructed for part of the distance. A canal was also constructed for bringing fresh water from the Nile near Cairo. The canal was officially opened November 17, 1869.

MERMAID

Will you please explain what a mermaid is?—I. M., Mill Run, Pa.

A mermaid is a mythical being, living within and under the sea, having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below. They are usually described as having great personal charms and as using these for the purpose of luring imaginative and amorous men to destruction by enticing them into the depths of the sea. They are sometimes represented as securing their own destruction by quitting the sea, through marriage with some favored human husband, by which they magically obtain temporarily a complete human form and soul, but always ending in bringing disease to one or both of the pair. Mermen are also occasionally heard of, but take an unimportant part in the legendary lore of the sea.

HORATIO ALGER

I would like a short sketch of the life of Horatio Alger, Jr.—G. W. S., Kaleva, Mich.

Horatio Alger, Jr., was born in Revere, Mass., in 1834. He graduated at Harvard in 1852, spent several years in teaching and newspaper work, and in 1864 was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church at Brewster, Mass. He took up his residence in New York in 1866, became interested in the condition of the street boys, and this experience gave form to many of his later writings. Alger died at Natick, Mass., July 18, 1899, at the home of his sister.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Please give some information about the federal reserve board.—H. G., Fredericton, O.

The new banking and currency law, known as the federal reserve act, was passed December 23, 1913. Under the system known as the national banking system, the national bank note currency was based on government bonds deposited in the treasury. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire lack of elasticity.

The federal reserve act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and banks, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of numerous bills which have been introduced in the last twenty years. Under it twelve cities, known as federal reserve cities, are established, and the continental United States is divided into twelve geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The twelve districts and their cities are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; San Francisco. Every national bank is required to become a stockholder in the federal reserve bank of the district in which it is located, and any state bank or trust company which complies with certain requirements is permitted to become a member. There are at the present time approximately 7,500 national banks in the United States. The federal reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do. It is made a depositary for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depositary for government funds. An important function is as a bank of issue and redemption of currency. Besides this, they are granted certain powers in the matter of operations in the open market, and in a general way are expected to perform important functions as clearing houses between the member banks. Under the act the whole system is under the supervision of the federal reserve board in Washington. Each federal reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit, and three are chosen by the federal reserve board. This board has five members named by the president, together with the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, acting ex-officio.

WAR TAX

I would like to know on what papers a revenue stamp is required according to the recent war tax.—H. S., Burlington, Mich.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, issued by any association, company or corporation are taxed; upon each sale, agreement of sale of any products or merchandise; promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation; telegraph and telephone messages, indemnifying bonds; certificates of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulation of any company; any certificate of damage or otherwise; contracts; articles of conveyance; entry of any goods at any custom house; insurance policies; passage tickets for foreign countries; papers vesting the power of attorney or proxy; protests of bills of exchange, acceptance, etc.; tickets for seats in palace cars and sleeping berths.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. L. S., Lebanon, Va.—The Panama canal is controlled entirely by the United States.

W. R. J., Forest City, N. C.—The great cotton raising countries are the United States, the East Indies, Egypt and Brazil.

OFFICER DIDN'T KNOW WHO WERE ENEMIES

A young British officer in charge of a remote station in South Africa received from his superior officer at the base, some time in August, this message: "War has been declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district." Promptly the superior office received this reply: "Have arrested seven Germans, four Russians, two Frenchmen, five Italians, two Rumanians, and an American. Please say who we're at war with."

Good-bye Dyspepsia

No More Gurgly Brash, "Lump of Lead," Bad Digestion, Heartburn or Stomach Troubles.

Quick Relief. Costs Nothing to Try.

The man who can't help making faces at his stomach, the man or woman with a grouchy digestion, or with downright dyspepsia, need fret no more over stomach troubles.

The heaviest, richest dinners, the most unspeakable quick lunches, all can be taken care of without imposing on the stomach. A scientific digestive can do the digesting where the stomach either did not do it before or did it very imperfectly.

Beauty and Good Digestion Go Hand in Hand. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Insure Both.

When you take one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after a meal, the food is digested by the tablet even better than your own stomach can do it.

This is why the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has become so universal among those who suffer from any kind of stomach troubles.

Take one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after your next meal, and if you are given to belching, sour risings, fermentation, heavy, lumpy feeling in the stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, or any other stomach derangement, you will find at once a remarkable improvement.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the most wonderful tablets on earth for any kind of stomach trouble.

They enrich the gastric juices, and give the stomach the rest it needs before it can again be healthy and strong.

Try one after your next meal, no matter what you eat. You'll find your appetite return for the meal after, and you will feel fine after eating.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at 50c a box.

Send coupon below today and we will at once send you by mail a sample free.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 201 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., send me at once by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Want Free Offer REPEATED

R. SPROULE, Specialist in Ear Troubles.

Within the last few days, many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in the Toledo Weekly Blade last month to all Deafness sufferers.

The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die; Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed," is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this: A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method. Surely what you have done for others you can do for me."

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartburnings of discouragement the person with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is slowly, but surely, being imprisoned in a tomb of silence, none the less horrible because of the fore-warnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—

Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your full name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer, you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 8.

SENATE.—Fight over the administration ship bill resumed. Agreed to meet while sundry civil appropriation bill is pending.

HOUSE.—Debate resumed on sundry civil appropriation bill. Judiciary committee considered charges against Federal Judge Dayton, West Virginia.

Tuesday, February 9.

SENATE.—Senator O'Gorman strongly criticised the President for interference in legislation, and predicted that present Democratic policies would take New York out of the Democratic column. Senator Root justified the filibuster, and charged Democrats with seeking to establish socialistic governmental principles. Senator Hitchcock denounced caucus methods and criticised senators for their subserviency to White House influences. Senator Jones, speaking for 13 hours, occupied the floor throughout Monday night until morning. By a vote of 48 to 46 the senate refused to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered throughout the day on the floor. Representative Martin of South Dakota introduced a bill to make it unlawful for foreign ships to fly the American flag for purposes of deception. Representative Henry of Texas introduced a bill to authorize a commission to purchase Monticello for $500,000. Representative Hobson introduced a resolution calling on the state department for any information it might have concerning demands Japan is reported to have made recently upon China.

Wednesday, February 10.

SENATE.—The filibuster against the ship purchase bill continued throughout the day, with speeches by Senators Sherman, Cummins and Norris. The legislative appropriation bill was reported from the committee on appropriations. By a vote of 48 to 46, the longest continuous session on record—54 hours and 10 minutes—was broken, and the senate adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE.—Debate was continued on the sundry civil appropriation bill, after which pension legislation was considered. Leaders discussed the advisability of starting consideration in the house of the ship bill without waiting for the senate's action.

Thursday, February 11.

SENATE—The fight over the ship bill relaxed while plans were being made to take up appropriation bills.

HOUSE.—Debate continued on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Leaders prepared to take up the administration ship bill under a special rule.

Friday, February 12.

SENATE.—Rules committee deferred action on several cloture proposals. Investigation of senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania, Illinois and other states deferred. Senator Lee of Maryland read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

HOUSE.—Debate continued on sundry civil appropriation bill. Addresses delivered in celebration of 106th birthday anniversary of President Lincoln.

Saturday February 13.

SENATE.—Democrats conferred on ship bill and cloture proposals, but took no action.

HOUSE.—Debate was continued on sundry civil appropriation bill. Representative Stephens of California introduced substitute ship bill. Leaders prepared for caucus on administration ship bill. Representative Padgett introduced special rule for consideration of ship bill. Representative Platt of New York introduced bill to provide for filling vacancies in cadet corps at West Point military academy.

WANTS ITALY TO FIGHT

Garibaldi Asks London to Finance Forces.

London, Feb. 12.—"I have come to England to clear the way for Italy to join the allies," said Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Liberator, yesterday. "I want to raise 30,000 men to join the Garibaldi legion in France. I want the aid of the English in raising $1,200,000 to equip the force.

"I believe the Germans will make a tremendous effort in April and May. There is not the slightest doubt that Italy will unite with England and France in this war. Her statesmen will have to bring Italy in. The country demands it.

"I believe there will be a revolution if we do not fight Germany and Austria.

"It will be a day of great rejoicing n Italy when it becomes known that we have entered the war. I hope also hat at the right time Greece and Roumania will join with us."

AUSTRIA MASSES ON RUMANIA LINE

Concentrates Troops Near Hungarian Town in Face of Serbian Shells.

Nish, Feb. 12.—Austria's military activity in the southeast corner of Hungary is becoming accentuated. Large movements of Austrian troops and guns have begun near Orsova.

Serbian artillery opened a heavy fire on the town of Orsova and on the troops there, doing considerable damage. The troops were forced to retire behind the town and the work of placing the heavy Austrian guns in position was interrupted.

Austrian concentration continues daily under Serbian fire. Constant arrival of troops by railway from the north is reported. This concentration at Orsova can only be directed against Roumanian territory. The Roumanian town of Turnuseverinu is only 12 miles from Orsova on the same bank of the Danube.

An Austrian aeroplane which flew over Roumanian territory scouting towards Verciorova was fired at by Serbian batteries, but the Roumanian frontier troops were deceived by the Roumanian tri-color on the wings of the machine.

Serbian artilery fire has been concentrated on the railway station and line at Orsova and has broken communication between Hungary and Roumania. It has been impossible, however, to destroy the line arriving at Orsova from the north. Considerable uneasiness is felt in Roumanian frontier regions and the concentration of Roumanian troops is possible.

The Austrian government may address a note to Roumania pointing out Serbian stores are passing up the Danube, thus violating Roumania's neutrality, and especially asking the meaning of the new purchases of ammunition by Roumania and whether these do not constitute an unfriendly act against Hungary in view of the uprest of the Roumanian population in Transylvania.

The kaiser fears Roumanian action, especially as he realizes the King of Roumania, although a Hohenzollern prince, has become truly Roumanian and no longer recognizes the divine right of the kaiser to command.

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Just like raising bumper crops

Every man who *packs* Prince Albert tobacco into his old jimmy pipe gets back 100% pleasure and satisfaction. Sort of like getting bumper crops!

Prince Albert certainly will give you more happiness than any tobacco you can smoke, because it not only has a remarkable flavor and aroma, but it is made by an exclusive patented process that *cuts out the bite!*

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

will surely revolutionize *your* pipe-smoke notions.

And Prince Albert is just as joyous, just as sunshiny, rolled into a home-built cigarette as in a pipe.

Invest ten cents for a tin and *know for yourself* how good Prince Albert really is.

Sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; also in pound and half-pound tin humidors and in handsome crystal-glass pound humidors with the sponge in the top that always will keep your supply of P. A. delightfully fresh.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

GERMS LURK 50 YEARS, THEN KILL THREE BABIES

York, Pa., Feb. 15.—Diphtheria germs which had lurked for half a century in the walls of the house occupied by Raymond Miller, health authorities and attending physicians declared yesterday, caused the death recently of three of Miller's children.

Fifty years ago several members of a family that lived in the house died from diphtheria. Shortly before the present outbreak Miller had some papering done, and a heavy coating of whitewash, which was scraped away, was thrown in a heap near the house. Warm, damp weather, physicians say, revived the germs which had been imprisoned under the whitewash.

$3000 FOR YOU

That's the money you should get this year. I mean it. I want County Sales Manager quick, men or women who believe in the square deal, who will go into partnership with me. No experience needed. My folding Bath Tub has taken the country by storm. Solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water works required. Full length tub in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. I tell you it's great! GREAT! Rivals $100 bath room. Now listen! I want YOU to handle your county. I'll furnish demonstrating tub on liberal plan. I'm positive—absolutely certain—you can get bigger money in a week with me than you ever made in a month before. I KNOW IT!

Two Sales a Day—$300.00 a Month

Exclusive Territory. 100% Profit.

That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought. Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these records: Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wis., $250 profit first month; Newton, California, 400 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Little capital needed. I trust you. Credit—Help you out—Back you up—Don't doubt—Don't hesitate—Don't hold back—You cannot lose. My other men are building houses, bank accounts, so can you. Act this minute, quick, SEND NO MONEY. Just name on penny post card for free tub offer. Hustle!

Demonstrating Tub Furnished

460 Factories Bldg., TOLEDO, OHIO
H. S. Robinson, Pres., *Canadian Branch — Walkerville, Ont.*

WILSON CONTENDS AMERICA SHALL NOT BE A CATSPAW

In Conference With Cabinet Decides Upon a Policy That Shall Maintain Neutrality and Respect of United States.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Wilson and his cabinet have agreed, it is rumored, on a policy which they are confident will keep the United States free of serious entanglements with the maneuvers and counter maneuvers of the belligerent nations.

Every question that arises concerning the conduct of the American republic is to be resolved with these ends in view:

Protection of citizens and commercial interests of the United States in Europe.

Maintenance of strict neutrality toward the belligerents.

Careful compliance with the procedure of international law.

Refuses to Become Catspaw.

The events of the last week have convinced the President and his advisors of the extraordinary care that it will be necessary to take to prevent Great Britain and Germany from using the United States as a catspaw to drag the chestnuts out of the European fire.

The charge is frequently heard in Washington that Great Britain is seeking to embroil the United States with Germany and that Germany is maneuvering to bring on a clash between the American republic and England.

Great Britain, it is alleged, is doing all in its power to bend the United States to acquiesce in the design to "starve out Germany." The kaiser's government, likewise, it is contended, is endeavoring to induce the United States to force the British to pass food destined for Germany.

Determined to Be Neutral.

The administration is determined to pursue a neutral policy without regard to whom it helps or hurts. It will insist that both Great Britain and Germany recognize the rights of Americans to pursue their trade with foreign nations peacefully, subject only to the belligerent right of "visit and search" of merchantmen for contraban dof war.

It will demand of Germany full compliance with the rules of war in dealing with Americans and American property in the war zone. It will demand of Great Britain recognition of the right of Americans to ship food and other supplies to the civil population of Germany.

Opposed to Wilhelmena Plan.

The administration is not disposed to accept the offer of Great Britain to sell the Wilhelmena cargo for the benefit of the Belgians instead of sending it to the prize court. According to state department officials, acceptance of this proposal would place the United States in the position of recognizing the right of the British to prevent the shipment of food to Germany. The United States will insist that Great Britain release the cargo for delivery to the Germany consignee.

Von Bernstorff Delivers New Message Which Urges U. S. to Prevail Upon England to Let Wilhelmena Pass.

Washington, Feb. 15. — The German government, in a note to the United States submitted to the state department through Ambassador Bernstorff, declared that Germany is willing to recede from its announced policy to attack British merchantmen, if great Britain will cease interference with shipments of foodstuffs destined for the noncombatant population of Germany.

The German note asserted that the war zone proclamation was a retaliatory measure, adopted as a result of Great Britain's departure from rules of international law and her purpose to starve out Germany's civil population.

Not Reply to Protest.

Ambassador Bernstorff said that the communication was of an intermediatory character, and was not to be regarded as Germany's reply to the recent American note upon the war zone decree.

The German government set forth in its note today that Great Britain had already armed many of its merchant vessels with guns, and was continuing to so arm them, with the avowed purpose of having them proceed through the war zone area in groups to resist attack, and that under these circumstances visit and search of such vessels by German warships was not to be expected.

It was declared that the arming of merchant ships carried with it the presumption that England had abandoned the rule of visit and search laid down by the laws of nations. Germany, referring to the use of neutral flags by British merchant ships, again warned American shipping to follow the course around the north of Scotland.

After delivering the note, the ambassador made this statement:

"The note delivered today was upon instructions from the foreign office in Berlin, and it clearly points out the fact that Germany is willing to give up absolutely its plan to destroy English merchantmen if Great Britain will return to observance of the rules of civilized warfare and of humanity. Germany is willing to accept the declaration of London as the law of the seas, but when England fails to live up to it and starts a campaign to starve out our noncombatants by shutting off our shipments of food, we are forced to retaliate in such ways as we may deem most expedient."

The United States government was warned that if it would protect its ships from attack by German submarines, such immunity from attack could only be gained by bringing pressure to bear upon Great Britain to permit foodstuffs on neutral vessels to be shipped to Germany without seizure. It was made plain that if Great Britain does not modify her position, Germany will enforce her war zone order after February 18, with all the power she can muster.

Ambassador Bernstorff intimated strongly that Germany would disregard the demand made in the recent American note that German war vessels visit and search merchant vessels before making attacks unless there is a sudden and definite change in England's attitude.

Germany, he said, would like to see England abandon voluntarily the right she has assumed to detain and search neutral cargoes, but he emphasized that the United States, as well as other neutral nations which would not suffer their shipping interest to be endangered, should persuade Great Britain to modify her stand.

The Wilhelmena case, the German ambassador said, is highly important as an issue at this stage, and he renewed the suggestion made previously to the state department that the United States take a firm stand in urging England to release the cargo.

LONG LOST GIRLS ARE LOCATED

Heirs to California's Estate Found in East.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 13.—The will of Elliott M. Best, who died near here recently, said he had searched the country vainly for his two daughters, Ethel and Alice, who were taken from his home 35 years ago by their mother. He left half of his estate of $17,451 to them, but stipulated if they were not found the entire property was to go to his housekeeper.

Yesterday letters were received by the probate clerk here from the two daughters, now living at Rochester, N. Y., claiming their share of the estate.

OFFICERS ESCAPE; CAUGHT

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—Three French officers who were prisoners of war at Mainz escaped today, but two were later captured.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but got relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you can send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 711-A, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

RINGING in the EARS DEAFNESS COLD in the HEAD CATARRH

QUICKLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C.N. KEITH Mfg. CLEVELAND, O.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 455 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

DIABETES

Physicians Using New Remedy With Great Success.

50c PACKAGE FREE.

Diabetes no longer need be a terror to those who have become afflicted with this dread disease.

As the result of extensive experiments, physicians announced that a simple herb growing wild in Mexico, long known for its high medical value in the merits of reducing specific gravity and sugar in Diabetes, besides restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated case, in a short time. To prove it, we will mail 50c package for 10c to help pay distribution, and free booklet of special diet list, table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods. Diabetol is sold by druggists, sold under guarantee to satisfy or money refunded.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 10c today for a full sized 50c package. Send 10c today for a full sized 50c package. JAMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 301 B, Whitney Point, N. Y.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

CURED AT HOME Don't suffer any longer. Avoid torture of the dentist. My painless home treatment for pyorrhea or Riggs disease commonly called scurvy will quickly and permanently relieve sore, loose, decayed teeth, bleeding, receding gums, foul breath and other diseases of the gums. Will tighten loose teeth, improve your health and ease your pain and big dental bills. I send every patient my signed money-back-if-not-cured guarantee. **BOOK FREE** Facts about the causes, effects and treatment of pyorrhea. Write today—a copy of this valuable, interesting book will be sent free, without obligation. Use a postal now. DR. A. T. BARNETT, 1035 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

DEALS DISASTER TO MEXICO CITY

Washington, Feb. 13.—Zapata forces have destroyed the water works in Mexico City. The food famine has become more critical and indications are that Carranza forces may soon evacuate, official advices to the American government say today.

KIDNEY BLADDER TROUBLES Rheumatism TRY THIS FREE

For Backache, Stiff Joints, Rheumatic Pains, and Unbearable Bladder Troubles.

SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address—A Full Complete Treatment—SENT ON TRIAL.

My treatment has helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism, and in fact made them well, the most chronic, severe, long-standing obstinate cases, after all the other remedies they tried had failed. They were suffering, and it eased their pains, soothed their aches, brightened their lives and made them happy, and now I want you to try it, to test it, and see for yourself just what it will do for you.

STOPS BACKACHE

If you have backache, kidney, bladder trouble or rheumatism, nervousness, tired and worn-out feeling, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands write for my treatment without a minute's delay.

I know you want to be well and strong again, so you can work, and walk, without pain; so you can sleep without disturbance, and wake up refreshed and rested, able to use every muscle, nerve, cord and joint of your body, without suffering misery all the time.

I want you to try my treatment. My soothing, healing, penetrating remedies—especially intended to drive away uric acid, cleanse, purify, strengthen, invigorate and encourage the kidneys to properly filter the blood.

Now here is my offer—I will send you a regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid Course of treatment, without a penny in advance—charges paid—ready to use—so you can try it without a penny's expense, just as I promise. Take it when it comes. Use half of it, and see just what it does. Then when you know it is helping you, when you know you are getting better, just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part when it helps you—and your word is good enough for me. Try it first, pay afterwards when you know, not before. When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied, return what's left and pay nothing. Don't send a penny in your letter, not even a postage stamp; just your name and address and where to send the treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this,

DR. H. Michell DeWerth,
261 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Send No Money; Just this Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH
261 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me your regular, full, complete three-fold Lexoid Course of Treatment on Trial as you promised above, all charges paid. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is .....
Office .....
St. or R. F. D. ..... State .....
Please write name and address plainly

BERLIN SAYS CZAR IS BADLY BEATEN

Statement "Believes" Von Hindenburg Captured 40,000 Russians Near Lakes.

Berlin, by wireless to London, Feb. 16.—The following announcement was made yesterday by the Overseas News agency:

"Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's third battle of the Mazurian lakes will prove more disastrous to the Russians than the other two, from present indications. It is believed that 40,000 Russians were captured.

Cleared of Enemy.

"Prussia is cleared of the enemy. Indications point to a general German-Austrian offensive from Bukowina to the Baltic. The Russians are being rolled up in many portions of the line.

"Turkish advance guards drove back British divisions across the Suez canal at Ausum and Serpeum. Senussi Bedouins invaded Egypt and occupied the Siva coast.

"Turks defeated the British at Kurma, Mesopotamia.

"Wireless negotiations between Austrian and Hungarian ministers resulted in the declaration there is sufficient corn and flour for both countries, especially since Hungary will give Austria her superfluous stocks.

"Dutch shipping companies have decided to suspend commercial communication with England from Feb. 18, except mail steamers.

To Aid Belgium.

"The German authorities in Belgium will make every effort to restore the economic life of the country. An effort will be made to develop the agricultural resources of Belgium so as to render it independent of imports. Grain, potatoes and vegetables will be raised in the occupied territory instead of sugar beets. Seed will be furnished by German chambers of agriculture.

"The attitude of the Belgian population and press is reasonable," the news agency statement continues. "They are discussing mainly measures of public welfare. There is still much to be done in regard to the care of live stock.

"The labor laws of the country previously have not safeguarded the interests of the working classes properly, affording protection only to children and young mothers in workshops and factories."

FEAR GERMANS WILL OVERRUN HOLLAND

English Declare Troops Are Massing for Drive on Rotterdam.

London, Feb. 16.—Events in Holland in the near future form a subject of anxious concern in England. It is alleged that Germany is massing an army on the eastern frontier of the little state, menacing it with the fate of Belgium in order to seize Rotterdam. The Germans are said to be acting on the assumption that Britain is planning an invasion of Holland. The fact is recalled that when the German armies were gathering on the frontier of Belgium Berlin explained that these steps were taken in view of a threatened French invasion of Germany through Belgium.

Say Violations Have Occurred.

It is thought here that the failure of the kaiser's army to take Calais may tempt the German authorities to try to occupy the Dutch coast harbors. It is asserted that German troops have already violated Dutch neutrality more than once and that German airships are continually committing like acts.

Reports that the allies are applying duress to Holland to induce it to join them are declared to lack foundation. Britain's policy is to permit every state liberty of choice as to whether it will ally itself with one or the other of the belligerents or remain neutral.

Depends Upon Germany.

If Germany respects Holland's neutrality Britain certainly will respect it. If Germany invades Holland it goes without saying that Britain will aid that country as it is aiding Belgium.

Greatest Air-Land Battle in History

London, Feb. 13.—The greatest air-land battle of the war, and therefore of the world's history, took place yesterday over Ostend, Bruges, Zeebrugge and Blankenburgh.

Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes of the allies were engaged with German air craft along the coast of Belgium, near Ostend.

The official press bureau of the admiralty, in an official statement, given out last night, gives the following vivid description of the battle:

During the last 24 hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations been carried out by the naval wing in the Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenburgh and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of the German submarine bases and establishments.

Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes participated in the operations and great damage is reported to have been done to the Ostend railway station, which was probably burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenburgh was damaged and the railway lines were torn up in many places.

Bombs were dropped on the gun positions at Middlekerke and also on the power station and the German mine sweepers at Zeebrugge, where the extent of the damage is unknown.

During the attack heavy banks of snow were encountered. No submarines were seen.

Flight Commander Claude Grahame-White fell into the sea off Nieuport and was rescued by a French vessel.

Although exposed to heavy gunfire from rifles, anti-air-craft guns and quick-firing guns, all the pilots returned safely, and but two of the machines were damaged during the raid.

OFFICER AND 31 SOLDIERS DROWNED IN BOAT WRECK

Madrid, Feb. 12.—Thirty-one soldiers and one commissioned officer, a lieutenant, were drowned in the Bay of Arzila, Morocco, when a bark with 100 soldiers on board stranded.

These Senators Active in Bitter Battle Over Ship Purchase Bill

1-Senator NORRIS 2-Senator LEWIS 3-Senator LA FOLLETTE 4-Senator KENYON 5-Senator O'GORMAN

United States Senators Norris of Nebraska, Lewis of Illinois, La Follette of Wisconsin, Kenyon of Iowa and Smith of Georgia, are among the principal figures in the ship purchase bill fight in the upper house of congress. Senator Lewis was called back from Asheville, N. C., where he had been for six weeks because of illness, to take part in the vote because he was not paired. The vote of Senator Norris, a radical Republican, won the compromise amendment which saved the measure from absolute defeat. One feature of Norris' amendment was very important. It forbade the United States from acquiring any interned belligerent vessel without the consent of the belligerent nations interested. Senator Kenyon refused further overtures from the White House on the bill. Senator LaFollette was counted for the bill by the Democrats.

BOATS FROM U. S. WILL BE IN WAR ZONE FEB. 18

New York, Feb. 16.—Of the steamships clearing from New York within the past two weeks, maritime records show today that 27 are due to be within the war zone declared by Germany around Great Britain on and after February 18, the day set to establish the zone. Four ships of this fleet are American owned and fly the American flag and five of the steamers carry passengers.

The four American ships are the Surnga, which sailed for Gothenburg February 4; the Cushing, which sailed for Copenhagen February 6; the Kansan, which sailed for London on the eighth, and the Philadelphia of the American line, a passenger carrying ship, which sailed last Saturday for Liverpool.

The four other vessels carrying passengers are the Adriatic (British) of the White Star line, which should reach Liverpool late on the 18th or on the morning of the 19th; the Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord bound for Bergen; the Cunarder Orduna (British), due at Liverpool about February 25, and the French liner Niagara, which sailed Sunday for Havre.

All the vessels were heavily laden with freight. The Philadelphia carried 250 passengers, the Adriatic 400, and the other three liners had fewer passengers abroad.

AIRMEN CRIPPLE GERMANY'S PROPOSED ALBION ATTACK

Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—Serious damage was inflicted upon the German naval base of Zeebrugge by the recent attack of British aviators, according to information received today by the Handelsblat from its correspondent on the Dutch frontier.

Some damage was also suffered by the Germans at Ostend and Blankenberg, but this was not so bad as at Zeebrugge, where the electrical works and coke factory were practically was destroyed, and at Ostend barracks constructed by the Germans were set on fire.

The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have almost crippled the German preparations for the new campaign against England. Supplies intended for the submarines transported there by rail from Germany were destroyed.

wrecked. The Zeppelin shed there was destroyed by a single bomb.

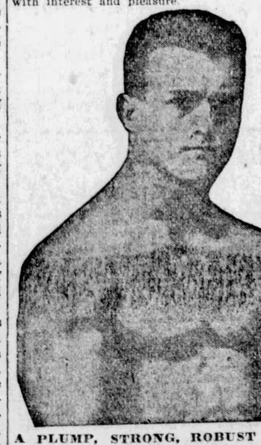
At Blankenberg the railway station

"Gains 22 Pounds In 23 Days"

Remarkable Experience of F. Gagnon. Builds Up Weight Wonderfully.

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon, "I had to quit work I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man, I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

"Sargol has put 10 pounds on me in 14 days," states W. O. Roberts. "It has made me sleep well, enjoy what I ate and enabled me to work with interest and pleasure."



A PLUMP, STRONG, ROBUST BODY.

"Before I took Sargol people used to call me 'skinny' but now my name is changed. My whole body is stout. Have gained 15 pounds and am gaining yet. I look like a new man," declared another man who had just finished the Sargol treatment.

Would you, too, like to quickly put from 10 to 30 lbs. of good, solid, "stay-there" flesh, fat and muscular tissue between your skin and bones?

Don't say it can't be done. Try it. Let us send you free a 50c package of Sargol and prove what it can do for you.

More than half a million thin men and women have gladly made this test and that Sargol does succeed, does make thin folks fat even where all else has failed, is best proved by the tremendous business we have done. No drastic diet, flesh creams, massage, oil or emulsions, but a simple, harmless home treatment. Cut out the coupon and send for this Free package today, enclosing only 10 cents in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc.

Address The Sargol Co., 336-B Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Take Sargol with your meals and watch it work. This test will tell the story.

FREE SARGOL COUPON

This coupon, with 10c in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc., and to show good faith, entitles holder to one 50c package of Sargol Free. Address the Sargol Co., 336-B Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS STILL OPPOSE WAR

Leader Speaks in Prussian Diet, Declaring Views Have Not Changed.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—German Socialists, while not desirous of presenting any partisan issues or of taking any other action during the present crisis which might militate against the harmonious co-operation of all parties, have surrendered none of their views. This is shown by the attitude of the Socialist members of the Prussian diet, which began a session yesterday. Herr Hirsch, a Socialist delegate, read on behalf of his party a declaration which is, in part, as follows:

"The Social-Democratic party maintains its opposition, based on principle, to the former government policy, which policy has remained in all material things unchanged. The party, however, refrains in this critical time from introducing discussions of a polemic nature into the consideration of the budget on its first reading."

Herr Hirsch added that his party, later, would call attention to complaints concerning the provisions for soldiers and for dependents, the food supply for the nation, and restrictions on the free expression of thought. He could not permit the occasion to pass, he continued, without giving expression to the demand of his party that the government, in consequence of the situation brought about by the war, should concede certain measures desired by the great mass of the people. These included the demand that the police cease their battle against the labor movement in general, and in particular against the Social-Democrats and other Socialist organizations.

Herr Hirsch said that his party was opposed to oppression, but that the basis of all political reforms must be their equal application to all minorities, as in the case of the Danes and Poles. He mentioned the desire of the Social-Democrats for an honorable peace, and concluded:

"We know that this war is desired by the people in none of the belligerent lands; that its end is everywhere longed for by the people. We cherish the confidence that the voices demanding peace will grow more numerous in all belligerent lands, will make themselves heard in influential quarters, and that under the influence of this desire for peace, especially of the laboring classes of all lands, an assured peace may come speedily, to the well-being of the German people and of all humanity."

CHINA REFUSES JAPAN DEMANDS

Reported Peking Will Ask American Aid in Resisting Tokio's Terms.

Peking, Feb. 16.—China has rejected the demands of Japan, 21 in number, and has told her powerful far eastern neighbor that she must take by force what she wants if she gets it at all. What the result of China's spunky attitude will be no one knows. In the event of trouble the Peking government will turn to the United States for aid.

Outlines the Demands.

The principal demands made on China by Japan are said to be the following:

No section of China's coast or any island off the coast hereafter shall be ceded or leased to another power.

China must employ Japanese in high official positions in the army, police and financial departments.

China may call upon Japan alone for the preservation of its integrity.

No foreigners, except Japanese, may be employed in the arsenals. At least half of the arms and ammunition for China hereafter must be purchased from Japan.

Japan will establish an arsenal in China.

China must grant to Japan the same privileges as other nations for the establishment of schools, churches, hospitals and missions, and for the purchase of the lands for them.

Interferes With Britons.

In the Yang-Tse Valley, which the British have formerly considered their sphere of influence, Japan requires joint control with the Chinese of the Hanyang iron works, the Tayeh mines and the Ping-Hsiang collieries. China may grant no competing concessions to other foreigners.

Railway concessions are demanded from Nanchang to Chaochowfu, from Nanchang to Kukiang, from Nanchang to Wuchang and from Nanchang to Hangchow.

Holds "Open Door" Violated.

Japan claims that the demands she has made do not violate the Hay principles of the integrity of China and the open door. China says they do.

That the United tSates will object is not believed. Japan will make a comparatively easy conquest. Then the fate of China will be more definitely settled than would be the case if the Pekin government had accepted the demands.

AUSTRIANS BOMBARD MONTENEGRIN TOWN

Cettinje, Montenegro, Feb. 15.—The Austrian fleet has begun a bombardment of Antivari, the port of Montenegro. Firing can be heard here. The Austrian ships came out of their base in the Gulf of Cattaro on Sunday morning and began shelling Antivari as soon as they arrived off that port.

CZAR'S GENERAL GIVES UP AND ENDS HIS LIFE

Berlin (Wireless via Sayville), Feb. 15. — According to the Budapest Daily Azest, the Austro-Hungarian troops entered Radautz, Bukowina, so unexpectedly that they captured the entire Russian general staff for the Bukowina campaign. The commanding general of the Russians committed suicide.

Unbroken Sleep Now Promised to Bladder Sufferers

Recent Scientific Discovery Works Wonders in Restoring Bladder Strength to Old and Young.

Sleep All Night, Don't Get Up Once.

Every Claim Is Backed By Positive, Scientific Proof, and Trial Is Free To Sufferers.

SEND FOR FREE 50c PACKAGE.

You, who have to get up at least once, and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night of untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Brown Tablets. Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., said, in an address before the American Therapeutic Society: "That the aged sufferer passes his nights like in the days of his prime * * * is the reason of the claim for a symptomatic cure."

"Gee! But I Hate to Get Up in the Cold This Way Every Night!"

The principal cause of this trouble is chronic enlargement of the prostate gland, and of this and of the new agent upon which Kellogg's Brown Tablets are based, the medical authority quoted above says: "A symptomatic cure is usually achieved * * * The frequent impulses to urinate and the recurring desire at night cease. Successes with this salt * * * have been had in **men of ninety years.**"

Think of it! Isn't an agent that will draw forth such statements from a scientist who has studied it and tried it for years, worthy of **your** confidence? Isn't it worth a trial—especially when the trial is FREE? Just because you have given up hope of a cure from ordinary medicines, should not stop you in the face of such evidence as here offered, backed up by thousands of testimonial letters from young and old, men and women. Send coupon below, today, with six cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing, for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets, to Frank J. Kellogg, 2773 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRANK J. KELLOGG,
2773 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

CZAR SUSPENDS RUSSIAN DUMA

Petrograd, Feb 12.—The session of the duma has been suspended by imperial ukase until the middle of December. Before suspending its sittings the duma adopted the followig resolutions:

"First—The government take as rapidly as possible measures for the relief of the provinces which have suffered from the operations of the war.

"Second—That the government work out plans for a complementary law on pensions, support of children of widows living with their mothers, as well as increased pensions for orphans left by soldirs who have fallen on the field of battle.

"Third—That the military reserves doing service as police be summoned to the colors and be replaced by soldiers who have left the army service, but still are capable of performing police duty.

"Fourth—That a commission be appointed by the ministry of foreign affairs to investigate violations of the law of nations, rules and customs of war by the German-Austro-Hungarians and Turks, as well as damages sustained by the state, public institutions societies and private persons."

GREAT BARGAINS IN SEWING MACHINES

Our Readers Buy Direct From Maker Through Blade Office.

Scores of homes have taken advantage of the Blade's offer to sell them high-class sewing machines direct from the factory; thus saving the agents' profits and the big selling expense that the present method of marketing machines makes necessary.

The Blade's arrangement with America's biggest manufacturer of sewing machines enables you to save about one-third of the usual prices.

For instance, at $12.50 you can buy through the Blade a machine that would ordinarily retail from $20 to $30, fully equipped, with accessories and instruction book. There are six other models at similar savings—each a very remarkable value at the price.

The Blade's new catalogues telling all about these great bargains will be sent you free if you write to the Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio.

THE MARKETS

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 13.
Cash	1.56	1.60	1.56	1.59⅜	1.54
May	1.59	1.63	1.59	1.62⅜	1.57
July	1.34⅜	1.37½	1.34⅜	1.37¼	1.32½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	77⅜	78¼
May	82¼	82¼	82¼	82	81⅜
July	83⅜	84⅜	83⅜	83½	83
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	61¼	60⅜
May	63	63¼	63	63¼	62½
July	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59½	59
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.30	9.20
Feb.	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.30	9.20
March	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.30	9.20
Oct.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	1.26	1.26½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.92½	8.92½
March	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
Timothy—					
Prime	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
March	3.17½	3.17½	3.17½	3.17½	3.17½
April	3.17½	3.17½	3.17½	3.17½	3.17½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.56¼	1.59⅜	1.54	1.59½	1.54¼
July	1.31⅜	1.34⅜	1.31	1.34¼	1.29⅞
Corn—					
May	80¼	80⅞	79⅝	80⅛	79¾
July	81⅛	82	80¾	81¾	81
Oats—					
May	60⅝	61⅝	60½	61¼	60⅝
July	56⅜	57⅝	56¼	57⅜	56⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	18.90	19.00	18.82	18.87	18.90
July	19.30	19.35	19.22	19.27	19.30
Lard—					
May	10.90	10.90	10.77	10.80	10.95
July	11.00	11.02	10.92	10.95	11.07
Ribs—					
May	10.15	10.25	10.15	10.20	10.20
July	10.40	10.47	10.40	10.42	10.45

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.49¼	1.46¼
July	....	....	....	1.44⅜	1.42⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.50⅝	....
July	....	....	....	1.46½	....

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 15.—Flour, easy; spring patents, $7.40@7.90; winter patents, $7.30@7.55; winter straights, $7.15@7.40; Kansas straights, $7.20@7.40. Pork, steady; mess, $20.00@24.00; family, $22.50@24.00; short clear, $20.00@23.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@26.00. Lard, easy; middle west, $10.55@10.65. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, quiet; No. 1, $1.00@1.05; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 90c; shipping, 80@85c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 32½c; Central America, 31½c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, weak; receipts, 7,452 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 30½@31c; creamery (higher scoring), 31½@32c; creamery, firsts, 28@30c; do., seconds, 26@27½c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 7,335 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 25¾@26c; do., extra firsts, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; nearby hennery whites, 34@35c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 4,936 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 17¼@17½c; do., average fancy, 16½@17c. Live, poultry, easy; western chickens, 16c; fowls, 15½@16c; turkeys, 17@18c; dressed, strong; western roasting chickens, 17@21c; fresh fowls, 14½@18½c; turkeys, 14@22½c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—Buttter—Creamery, extra, 34@34½c; prints, 35@35½c; process, extra, 26½@27½c; firsts, 32½c; seconds, 29½c; fancy dairy, 25½@26½c; packing stock, No. 1, 22@22½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, firsts, 25½c; seconds, 23c. Poultry—Spring chickens, fat, 16@16½c; fat fowls, 16@16½c; heavy ducks, 16@17c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 16@20c. Potatoes—Carlots in bulk, 42c; in stacks, 45@47c; jobbing, 45@50c from warehouse, 55c; new Bermudas, $7.00@7.25; sweets, in hampers, $1.25@1.35.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 15.—Cotton futures opened steady; March, 8.58c; May, 8.61c; June, 8.68c; July, 8.81c; August, 8.88c; September, 8.95c; October, 9.06c; November, 9.12c; December, 9.23c; January, 9.30c.

There was a renewal of more or less general liquidation at the opening of the cotton market here today, and first prices were 5 to 8 points lower with the active months selling about 6 to 9 points under Saturday's closing figures within the first few minutes. Covering and investment buying were apparently confined to scale down and slight rallies followed, but the undertone was unsettled, and the talk around the ring reflected further nervousness over the shipping situation, as well as predictions of increased spot offerings with the approach of the planting season. The supply and distribution figures were considered about a stand off, and the weakness in Liverpool was attributed to American selling.

Trade and investment buying steadied the market later in the morning and prices showed rallies of 4 or 5 points from the lowest shortly after midday. Business was less active on the advance and local traders appeared to be waiting for further news from the southern spot markets.

The market was quiet but steady during the middle of the afternoon with purices about unchanged to 2 points higher.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, $8.55c. No sales.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 50,000; slow; bulk, $6.75@6.85; light, $6.60@6.95; mixed, $6.55@6.90; heavy, $6.45@6.85; rough, $6.45@6.55; pigs, $5.50@6.80. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; weak; native steers, $5.40@8.60; western, $4.75@7.25; cows and heifers, $3.20@7.65; calves, $7.00@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; steady; sheep, $6.25@7.00; yearlings, $7.25@7.75; lambs, $7.00@8.60.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market irregular; prime steers, $8.00@8.25; shipping, $7.25@7.85; butchers, $6.00@8.00; heifers, $5.25@7.50; cows, $3.75@6.50; bulls, $4.50@7.00. Veals—Receipts, 300; market active and steady; good to choice, $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; heavy, $7.25@7.35; mixed, $7.35@7.50; yorkers and pigs, $7.50@7.75; roughs, $6.00@6.25; stags, $5.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,400; market active; sheep, steady; lambs, $5.00@9.15; yearlings, $5.00@8.60; wethers, $7.00@7.25; ewes, $3.50@6.70; sheep, mixed, $6.75@7.00

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 25 cars; market 25@40c lower; choice fat steers, $7.00@7.75; good to choice butcher steers, $6.50@7.25; fair to good butcher steers, $6.00@6.75; good to choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.50; good to choice cows, $4.75@5.25; fair to good cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.75. Calves—Receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $11.25@11.50; fair to good, $9.00@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12 cars; market firm; good to choice clipped lambs, $8.50@8.75; fair to good, $7.00@8.75; good to choice clipped wethers, $6.00@6.25; good to choice clipped ewes, $5.50@6.00; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.75@6.00; culls and common, $4.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 10@15c higher; Yorkers, $7.15@7.20; mixed, $7.15@7.20; heavies, $6.75; pigs, $7.25; roughs, $7.25; stags, $5.75; mediums, $5.00.

Toledo Produce.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 30½@31c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints, or in 10-lb. tubs, 27c; prints, prime, 21c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 26½c; fancy, fresh, 29c; candled storage, 23c.

Vegetables.

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.25 per 100-lb. bag; white, $1.75 bag; red, $1.35.

Spanish onions, $1.50 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $15 per ton; New York state, $18 per ton.

Celery—California, 50@65c; Florida celery, $2.25@2.50 crate.

Cucumbers—$1.50 dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 8@9c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $4.00 case; southern, $3.00 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.35 per bag; home-grown, 40c bu.

Onion Sets—Yellows, $1.50 bu. of 32 lbs.; whites, $2.00 bu. of 32 lbs.

New Florida Wax Beans—$5.50 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$5.25@5.50.

Egg Plant—$2.00 dozen.

French Endive—35c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.00 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz., 60c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—12½c per dozen.

Beets—50@60c bushel.

Turnips—50c bu.

Green Beans—$3.50 per hamper.

Parsnips—$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Mushrooms—75c per lb.; 4-lb. basket, $1.25@1.50.

French Artichokes—$1.00 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—18@20c quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.00 case.

Texas Spinach, $1.50 per bu.

Fruits.

Fancy Florida Strawberries—30@35c per quart.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@200.

California Navels—$2.00@2.50 per box; Royal Knights, $2.75.

Florida Oranges—$1.25@2.50 box.

Florida Pineapple Oranges, $2.50@3.00 per box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.25.

Limes—$1.30 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.00@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@6.00 barrel.

Cranberries—$3.25@4.00.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.75 case.

Apples—Baldwins, $2.25@3.00 bbl.; Steele Red, $1.50@2.75 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg Apples and Rome Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box; Staymer Wine Saps, $1.25@1.50 box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangarines—$3.00 box.

Nuts.

English walnuts, soft shelled, lb., 20c; Italian walnuts, 16@18c lb.; almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chestnuts, 9@10c; cocoanuts, $5.00@5.50 per bag.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 36 packages.

California Figs—90c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@25c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c.

Navy Beans—$3.50 per bu.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½@9c; heavy and rough, 7½@8c.

Calves—11@13c.

Fowls—Live, 13@14c; young chickens, 14c; dressed, 16c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—9@10c.

Rabbits—$2.00@2.25 dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 10 to 12 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $19.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 14½c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon hams, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bologna, 13½c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13½c; outside dried beef, 18c; inside, 25½c; knuckles, 27c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore Standards, 85c per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.00; Connecticut, medlums, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2; New York Counts, $1.60; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 90c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 9c; saugers, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 8c; perch, 7c; mullet, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; carp, No. 1, 5c; white bass, 6c; grey bass, 3c; salmon, 10; halibut, 12c; catfish, 10c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00.

Oats—44@45c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George F. Browning, 613 Monroe Street).

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring patents, per bbl., $9.00@9.50; winter patents, $8.25@8.75 per bbl.; family flour, $8.00@8.50 per bbl.; graham, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $30.00@32.00; white middlings, $37.00@39.00; coarse meal, $2.00@2.25 per cwt.; chop feed, $37.00@38.00; old process oil meal, $43.00@45.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES ALL FOOD CONTRABAND

The three-cornered controversy arising out of the announced intention of Germany to enforce a complete blockade around England's coast assumed even more alarming proportions, so far as this country is concerned, Tuesday. Germany's proposal to the United States that she would forego the proposed blockade if England would permit the shipment of foodstuffs consigned to Germany for civilian use, has been met by England by the determination that she will declare all foodstuffs consigned to Germany as absolute contraband and, therefore, subject to seizure without further parley.

Germany so far has made no other advance, and is not expected to recede from her declared intention to proceed with the blockade, with the purpose of starving out England, just as England's aim is the starving of Germany. No attention will be paid to flags, declares Berlin, and any vessel found in war zone waters will be destroyed, if possible.

It will be seen that the Wilhelmina's cargo is the real crux of the whole situation. Washington has sent a note to Ambassador Page at London instructing him to suggest to the British government that it permit the Wilhelmina to proceed to Germany as consigned. President Wilson is expected to oppose England's absolute contraband order on all foodstuffs.

Should President Wilson insist upon England complying with his demand for the release of the Wilhelmina and England should insist upon her absolute contraband order, a diplomatic deadlock of more than usual interest and portent will be created.

Declare All Foodstuffs for Germany Contraband

London, Feb. 16.—Germany's proposal that England abandon her embargo upon foodstuffs consigned to German civilians in return for Germany calling off her submarine campaign against English merchant shipping was presented to the cabinet at an extraordinary session by Foreign Secretary Grey today. According to reliable reports, the German proposal was rejected in its entirety.

Foodstuffs Contraband.

The prohibition against foodstuffs destined for Germany will be formally proclaimed by Great Britain either tonight or tomorrow, according to present expectations, and the government's retaliatory measures against the threatened German submarine "blockade" will go into immediate effect.

Pay No Attention to Flags.

A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says it is semi-officially announced in Berlin that Germany will take no notice of home colors painted on neutral vessels, but that all ships encountered after February 18 will be treated alike by German warships.

The London newspapers declare that Germany's proffer is an indication that the kaiser's government is weakening before the storm aroused in neutral countries such as the United States, Italy and Holland by its warning that neutral shipping is liable to suffer.

English naval critics assert that the German threat to sow mines in the waters along the coasts promises nothing new, citing the fact that numerous neutral as well as British merchantmen have already been badly damaged or sunk by these floating instruments of war.

Zeppelins Will Aid in the German Blockade

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—Zeppelin airships will participate in the blockade of the British coast, the Vossische Zeitung announced on official authority today. It is understood that the aircraft will be used to drop bombs upon English ships that escape from the submarine cordon to be established in English waters.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that Germany is prepartd to strew the British coast with mines. This statement aroused the belief here that German mine-layers are hidden in inaccessible recesses of the British coast and are ready to move as soon as the blockade is begun.

Await Action Eagerly.

The commencement of operations in the waters designated by the German government as a war zone is awaited here with the greatest eagerness, as well as with much curosity. It appears likely, however, that it will be some days after February 18 before any news is received. Indeed the Germania, in an article which is reprinted by the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says it may be 10 or 15 days before the public is informed on the subject. It warns its readers not to place credence in rumors, but rather to wait for official reports, which will be based on reports from commanders of submarines.

The Germania considers the possibility that neutral ships will be destroyed as "fairly certain," but declares that they have had a proper warning.

There are no indications as to the tone of the German note in reply to the American representations, which may be delivered today.

Six Nations Protest.

Germany's expectation that neutral countries would protest against the proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles and along the French coast, has been amply fulfilled. Thus far, six countries, the United States, Holland, Italy, Greece, Norway and Denmark, have made representations through their envoys here to the foreign office.

While these representations are in effect protests, they are couched in friendly terms and are to be answered in the same manner. A preliminary reply has already been sent to the United States, Italy and Holland, and Denmark, Greece and Norway will be answered immediately. Sweden has thus far taken no action, but is expected to do so.

Blame England.

The replies made by the German government place full responsibility for the situation upon England, pointing out that the action of that country in cutting off the food supplies of German civilians has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory methods.

Assurances are given that Germany's naval forces will do everything in their power to avoid injuring neutral shipping, but it is asserted that England's policy of having its vessels fly the flags of neutral countries endangers the ships of those nations.

PLANT INCREASES OUTPUT

Gary, Ind., Feb. 16.—Increased demand for iron yesterday resulted in another blast furnace being lighted at the Gary works of the Illinois Steel Co. There are five blast furnaces in operation and over 2,000 former employes have resumed work in the past 10 days.

President Will Oppose New Contraband Rule

Washington, Feb. 16.—The new doctrine to be promulgated by Great Britain, making foodstuffs absolute contraband, is expected to be opposed by the United States. There was evidence today that the state department will dispute any pronouncement which eliminates entirely conditional contraband from neutral ships in time of war.

The representations made to Great Britain in the Wilhelmina case will bring this issue to a focus. It is understood in Washington that Great Britain will seize the cargo of the Wilhelmina, on account of the German war zone declaration, and will, at the same time, issue a statement of her policy, practically instituting a blockade of the entire German coast.

It is now evident that Great Britain intends to keep all American foodstuffs out of Germany and the American government is preparing to question the right to keep such importations from the civilian population of the German empire.

Great Britain and Germany are jockeying for a strategic position in the diplomatic game that is to follow. Germany has offered to withdraw her war zone declaration if Great Britain will allow the Wilhelmina to reach a German port. Great Britain contends that the Wilhelmina's cargo has been made absolute contraband by the decree of the German government commandeering all foodstuffs. Germany, in reply, has offered rigid guarantee that all imported foodstuffs would go solely to noncombatants. Great Britain replies that even if this were true, it merely releases other foodstuffs for the use of the troops at the front and therefore may rightly be called absolute contraband.

Developments in the case will not come until the prize court makes a decision in regard to the Wilhelmina's cargo. When that is done, the American position will be made known.

Demand Wilhelmina's Release.

"Permit the steamship Wilhelmina to proceed at once with her cargo to her destination, unless his majesty's government can produce further grounds than that already advanced for doing otherwise."

This is the "suggestion" forwarded to the British foreign office by the state department through Ambassador Walter Hines Page at London.

With the new note was submitted evidence furnished the state department by the owners of the Wilhelmina to show that her cargo contains no contraband of war, and that there is no reason under international law why Great Britain should hold up the vessel.

While Secretary Bryan's message was cautiously worded and thrown out merely as a "suggestion" to be made by Ambassador Page to the foreign office in London, the fact that it was sent soon after the news was received from London that Premier Asquith had stated in the house of commons that the Wilhelmina's cargo would go to a prize court unless it could be diverted to the Belgian relief commission, is believed in diplomatic circles to make it the most significant utterance the American government has yet made on the subject.

GERMANY INVITES ITALY TO JOIN HER

Von Buelow Carries Proposition to Rome Asking Her Aid in War.

Rome, Sunday, Feb. 14.—The Idea Nazionale, a newspaper published in the interests of the Nationalist party, in its issue of today publishes a forecast of German proposals to Italy which reads as follows:

"Before the end of February Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador to Italy, will present to the Italian government, a concrete proposal for Italian partiecipation in the war on the side of Germany. This consists of the cession by Austria of the province of Trent and the rectification of the eastern Italian frontier by the addition of a strip of land going as far as the Isonzo river. In addition, Germany will pledge herself to conclude a new treaty with Italy which will afford protection to Italy's Mediterranean interests.

"In exchange, Italy is to take part at once in the war. She will occupy Tunis, and help Turkey drive the English from Egypt, which will return under the dominion of the sultan of Turkey. In addition, the Italian fleet will attack the Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean."

Continuing, the Idea Nazionale says that Prince Von Buelow, referring to Triest, made this statement: "It is impossible to give Triest to Italy because this seaport is the lung, not of Austria, but of Germany."

At the conclusion of one of his conversations with the Italian statesmen, Prince Von Buelow, according to this newspaper, made use of this phrase: "Either Italy will be friendly towards us, or we will treat her worse than we are treating England."

Teutons Go Gladly to Fight and Die

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The enthusiasm cheerfulness and good humor with which the German soldiers set out for war are described in the boyish letter of a student to his family in a small Prussian village describing his experiences in the capital. The following copy of the lad's letter appears in the Tageblatt:

"It is evening, and I am on my way home from the university. There is a large crowd in the street near the barracks of the Alexander Garde Grenadier regiment. All traffic has been suspended. Several street cars, auto buses, autos, cabs and other vehicles are surrounded by a crowd of thousands of people.

"'What's the matter?' I ask and am told that a battalion is about to leave for the front.

"I have just worked my way forward to the edge of the sidewalk when the doors of the barracks opposite open, and, with band playing, the field grays march out, received by a cheer ringing from thousands of throats. Everybody pushes forward and sideward to make room. I am lost in watching the beautiful sight of helmet points, buttons and metal pieces of the guns sparkling in the light of the street lamps. How firm is their step and how happy and frank the smiles with which they greet their friends!

"I do not see on a single face any expression of the sorrow which the parting must surely have cost each. A happy, calm expression can be seen on every face, as if all were going to play and pleasure instead of to stress and death.

"'Muss i' denn, muss i' denn zum Stadtle hinaus,' plays the band, and every one joins in the song. Girls' hands give the last present to the departing sweetheart. Old parents try to press forward in order to exchange the last words and glances with their son. Enthusiasm and strong confidence in their own strength are mirrored on the faces of the departing soldiers, self denial and confident hope in the features of their relatives.

"At the sight the knowledge becomes stronger and stronger in me that, no matter where or against whom the German people may fight, they will and must win."

HEAVY WAR TAX PUT ON CANADA

Free List of Imports Wiped Out; Stamp Levy Is of Wide Scope.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12.—A drastic war taxation measure was proclaimed in the Canadian parliament yesterday by Finance Minister W. T. White.

Bank circulation and the business of loan and fire insurance companies is taxed. A stamp tax is applied to business and banking transactions, to railway and steamship tickets, telegraph and cable messages, and patent medicines.

There is a customs tariff increase covering all imports and the free list of imports is virtually wiped out. In some cases the tax is applied from the beginning of this year; in others it is applied from today and in some cases it will be applied to the near future.

Special War Tax 7½ Per cent.

The special war tax in the form of increased customs charge is applied from today. It is 7½ per cent increase to the general and intermediate tariff rates and 5 per cent increase to British preferential rates. In the case of goods now on the free list there will hereafter be a customs charge of 7½ per cent on goods from the United States and elsewhere, with the exception of Great Britain and the colonies on the preferential list, where the charge will be 5 per cent.

Expect $25,000,000 Income.

From the increased tariff duties an annual revenue of between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 is expected.

From the stamp taxes a revenue of $8,000,00 a year is expected.

Mr. White announced that there would be no income tax.

BARNUM'S DAUGHTER SUES

Files Suit for Divorce From J. Richmond Levering.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Laura Barnum Levering of New York and Philadelphia, has filed suit for divorce against J. Richmond Levering, independent oil operator of New York. Mrs. Levering is a daughter of the late P. T. Barnum, the circus man.

FORBIDS BARLEY IN MALT

Vienna, via Amsterdam to London, Feb. 16.—A cabinet order forbids the use of barley after February 19 for producing malt.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 608, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen-Conductors; Interurban; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Government wants clerks. $70 month. Spring examinations everywhere. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men to qualify for Motormen-Conductors, city and interurban; $70, $100 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary. Address Box Y-129, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and Brakemen; $100 month-ly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

FEMALE HELP.

$2.50 per day salary paid one lady in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes; permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 V., East Harrison, Chicago.

Do you want another $2.00 daily? No experience, constant spare time work; knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Gleason Wheeler Co., 337 Madison, Dept. 117, Chicago.

Ladies—Help us make bunglo aprons in your own home. Material furnished. Send stamp for particulars. Imperial Co., Hornell, N.Y.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands government life jobs now obtainable. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands 1915 appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and ad-dresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

Copy Letters—Persons writing and copy-ing letters make $10 to $25 weekly, following directions. Stamped envelope for particulars. Brooks Copy Co., 1396 Pa. ave., Washington, D.C.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Traveling salesmen wanted; experience unnecessary. Earn big money while you learn by mail during spare time; only eight weeks' time required, one or two hours a day. Steady position, easy work, hundreds of good positions to select from. Write today for free book, "A Knight of the Grip," containing full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of students we have recently placed in good positions and who are earning $100 to $500 per month. Address Dept. B-32, NATIONAL SALESMEN TRAINING ASSOCIATION, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

AGENTS.

Agents—We've got the whole dr trade in the U. S. A. talking; our eight big combination offers in toilet articles to sell at 50c up to $1.89 are wonders; elegant free colored circulars free. Write today. Pierce Company, 908 Lake St., Chicago.

Men of ideas and inventive abili should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents to sell the Original Nat Herbs, $1 box for 60c. For sample and terms address G. W. Bassett, Dept. N, Columbus, O.

Agents—Something new; fastest selling and quickest repeaters on earth; permanent. Profitable business; good for $50 to $75 a week. Address American Products Co., 504 Third st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Billy Sunday's Message, authorized. Great opportunity for man or woman to make $6 to $15 a day. Unusually liberal terms. Spare time may be used. Particulars and samples free. Universal Bible House, 564 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

Agents—Take notice; $15 to $20 per week with our line of goods. Grand opportunity. Particulars free. Address C. Box 171, Laporte, Pa.

FARM LANDS.

Productive lands, crop payment easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., Minnesota, No. Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 20 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers find desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Common Sense and Health." A book that should be in every home. Sent free on request. Parker Biochemic Company, 99 Times Square Station, New York City.

War Coins—10 different from warring nations, 25c. Leo MacDonough, Toledo, O.

EDUCATIONAL.

Free Tuition by Mail—Civil Service, Normal, Academic, Business, Agricultural, English, Drawing, Engineering, Real Estate and Law courses thoroughly taught by mail. For "Free Tuition Plan" Add. Carnegie College, Rogers, O.

PERSONAL.

Wanted—The address of one who can blow fire out of a burn; one that can heal sores on man or beast with sticks; one that can remove blood poison by making use of some of the patient's blood. Good money for the one that can do one or more of these things. L. Evans, Franklin, Vt.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

160 acres smooth, level best of soil $1,280, ½ cash, balance five years 6 per cent; make good farm and home. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

Ozarks 160 acres; 60 cultivated, fenced; fruit; small house; bargain; $18 acre; cash; no trades. Thomas N. Bush, Doniphan, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today. —NOW, Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

Make More Money Writing Photoplays Learn How! Thousands of dollars yearly to photoplaywrights. Over 40 studios buy scripts. This FREE book, "Wanted More Photoplays," by A. W. Thomas, the photoplaywright and critic—tells you about it. Send no money. Write NOW, letter or postal, "Your free book."

Address: **FREE** PHOTOPLAYWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1017 N Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce guaranteed poultry compound. Spare moments may do. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 64 PARSONS, KAN.

FARM LANDS.

Washington Wants You Write Bureau Statistics and Immigration, State of Washington, for free official home-seekers' guide; contains detailed information by counties showing farming opportunities, general resources and land statistics. This bureau sells no land. Address I. M. Howell, Commissioner, Dept. B, Olympia, Wash.

WANTED At once—men and women everywhere to advertise and introduce our goods. National Adv. Campaign on MAKE 'EM WHITE Washing Wax—$15 to $50 per week. Liberal premium free goods—adv. help. Write at once to NEWSBERRY CO., Inc., 219 N. Peoria Street, Chicago U. S. A.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED Good Pay; Steady Work; give away packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder with our Soaps, etc. No capital or experience needed. D. Ward & Co., 212 Institute Pl., Chicago.

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

32 NICE POST CARDS different cards, one year. The WHOLE THING for only ten cents. ROBERTS & CO., 3247 WOOD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

I WILL start you in the Mail Order Business, furnish everything you will handle my goods. Crest Company, TB, Atlantic City, N. J.

You are wanted to work for us in your spare time; send for particulars, sample and full information; inclosing 10c for mailing. Gagnon Sales Co., P. O. box 155, Station O, Boston, Mass.

PILES PAY IF CURED. We pay postage and send FREE Red Cross Pile and Fistula cure. REA CO. Dept. 31 Minneapolis, Minn.

The ostrich always approaches its nest by a devious path, the idea being to conceal the location from observation.

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered A New Yorker of wide experience has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., P-190, New York City will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

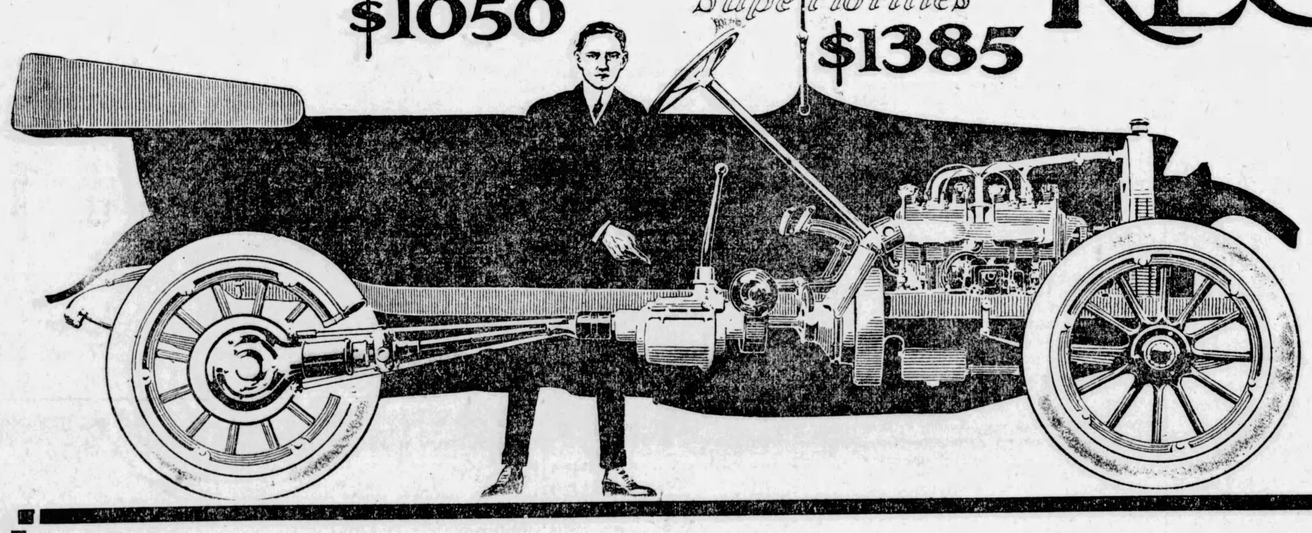
SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Biggest White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy ears or points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thouroughly dried and properly cured and had to most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, stock, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

"There is the most accessible automobile in the world"

THE NEW REO—The Fifth—
The Incomparable Four
$1050

THE REO SIX—
The Six of Sixty Superiorities
$1385

REO



That statement applies with equal force to the New Reo Six and to Reo the Fifth, "the Incomparable Four"—for in this respect all Reos are alike

THE 3-UNIT POWER PLANT which always has been and always will be a feature of Reo automobiles, makes this the most accessible automobile in the world.

REO ENGINEERS INSIST that the only excuse for the 2-unit chassis is that it is easier and cheaper for the manufacturer—while it is obviously less accessible, and therefore more expensive to the owner.

YOU KNOW THE TYPE WE MEAN—that in which the transmission is incorporated in a kind of annex to the motor or the rear axle in such a way that in order to make an adjustment or repair to one unit you must disturb two complicated mechanisms.

A PROMINENT REO DEALER, who also handles another make of car of much higher price, was recently asked why it was that his repair shop was always full of the higher priced cars while a Reo was so seldom seen there, though he sold so many more Reos.

"IT ISN'T SUCH A BAD CAR," he replied. "In fact it is a mighty good car as cars go. But it is so inaccessible that when anything does go wrong it takes so all-fired long to fix it."

IF YOU HAVE PAID—as doubtless you have many times—a five-dollar "repair" bill for what you felt ought to have been a five-cent adjustment, you will appreciate that.

"ACCESSIBILITY"—'twas a word to conjure with in ads a few years ago. For most of the things you did to a car in those days had to be done while lying on your back. So when a designer could so arrange the units that you could take a more comfortable position—as kneeling or lying on your side!—its "accessibility" was loudly proclaimed.

BUT WHEN THE TERM CEASED to be novel most makers dropped it. And then they forgot also to design the quality into their cars!

NOT SO THE REO ENGINEERS. Several years ago the Reo chassis had been standardized and perfected to a point where we believed—and still believe—it will require no radical change for a long time to come, if ever.

AND ALL THE EFFORTS—all the engineering knowledge of the Reo organization, from that time, has been concentrated on the improvement and the refinement of that standard Reo chassis in one direction—greater accessibility.

FOR WE BELIEVE it is the paramount consideration in an automobile. We believe nothing so directly tends to reduce the maintenance cost of a car as that quality of accessibility.

STUDY THIS FEATURE in Reo cars. You'll find it isn't simply an advertising phrase—it's a fact. Go over the entire car—each unit separately and note the vast amount of attention and care that has been exercised in the direction of simplicity and accessibility.

ANY ADJUSTMENT or repair can be made to any unit without disturbing any other.

WHY REOS ARE THE ONLY CARS in which main crank-shaft as well as connecting-rod bearings can be adjusted without taking the motor out of the car. Patented feature—strongly protected.

EVER TRY TO ADJUST your steering gear—to take up wear? Ever get anywhere in the attempt? Yet they all call them "adjustable." Now, study the Reo steering mechanism—it's so simple the average person never notices it. And owners tell us they almost forget there is one on the car—so seldom does it require even the slightest attention. It's self-adjusting—automatically. Accessible too—look and see if it isn't!

AND, DO YOU KNOW, some makers who are now copying that "Always Reliable" Reo steering gear used to laugh at it! Such is the reward of leadership.

AND THAT BRINGS UP another matter—a detail of Reo policy. You know, the Reo engineers never adopt anything just because it is new—not unless it is better. Nor do they discard a feature of proven excellence just to supplant it with a more conventional one.

BUT TO RETURN to our subject—Accessibility:

Most makers seem to overlook or to ignore the fact that it's one thing to assemble and adjust parts when the chassis stands stripped on the factory or garage floor—but it's an entirely different matter to do it when the parts are covered by the body above and the drip-pan below—with immovable dash directly over the place which, perhaps, you most want to reach.

DOES THAT LAST PARAGRAPH bring up memories that are more poignant than pleasant? Thought so. Then you'll derive real joy from the possession of a Reo.

AND SIMPLICITY? Don't be deceived by a smooth-looking casting. Looks simple—but may conceal a mess of inaccessible gears and bearings and traps. Get into it and make sure.

LOOK TO THE CLUTCH—can you get at it without taking down both motor and transmission—or is it hermetically sealed inside that "simple" looking annex?

DIFFERENTIATE between that which is really simple and that which is only "simple looking." Between Accessibility with the body on—and what the dealer has in mind—the Accessibility of a stripped chassis—or a motor on a special stand. There's a world of difference.

AND THAT REMINDS US of another Reo dealer—one of the most successful. He advertises "don't buy a Shop Service Car—buy a Road Service Car—Road Service built in at the factory."

ASKED WHAT HE MEANT by that, he said: "When I see too much emphasis laid on 'Shop Service' in advertising a car I opine that that car must be so built it will need plenty of it. I have watched it and found I was generally right."

REO ROAD SERVICE—built in at the Factory—that is our strong point—that and simplicity and Accessibility, so that, when any adjustment or repair or replacement must be made you can do it easily, anywhere, with ordinary tools—and at the slightest cost.

ALL THE EXPERIENCE—all the ingenuity—all the skill—of the Reo engineers have been concentrated on this one idea for several years—simplifying design always with greater accessibility in view.

AND WE ARE MOST PROUD of the result. Ask any Reo owner—and the longer he has owned his Reo the more enthusiastic will you find him. He will repeat the words that head this ad.

The New Reo the Fifth, $1050 **The New Reo Six, $1385**

REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

HENRY J. ADAMS, Fostoria, Ohio

GENERAL DISTRIBUTOR OF REO AUTOMOBILES AND REO MOTOR TRUCKS.